REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF COORG,

FOR THE YEAR

1872—73.

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Report on the adm. of Coorg 1872-73

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GENERAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF COORG,

FOR 1872–73.

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Coorg which has been under British rule since 1834 is governed under conditions differing in many respects from those which influence the administration of other parts in India. The Coorgs like most Highlanders are essentially a conservative race. Although greatly superior in physique and in all manly attributes, and perhaps not inferior in solid intellectual capacity to the inhabitants of the low country, they are but a simple people and have not as yet developed the subtlety and imitative power which characterizes the ordinary Hindu. In fact the state of society among them is more favorable to the preservation and development of the patriarchal virtues than to a high degree of mental culture, and the isolation of their houses—villages and towns being rare in Coorg—renders them less open to the influence of Government than the people of the low country. For these reasons an orthodox Indo-British system of administration cannot be expected to produce the same results on the Coorgs as on the more advanced races of India. The Government moreover is under a pledge to respect all the civil and religious usages of the Coorgs, and has always guarded against the adoption of any measures which might appear to threaten the destruction of their nationality. This protective policy is by no means uncalled for: inasmuch as the Coorgs Proper only number 26,389 out of a population of 168,312 composed principally of Hindus. Hence the Coorgs who hold lands on jamma tenure are prohibited from alienating them, a restriction which was in force in the time of the Rájás,

and which is absolutely necessary in order to prevent all the land in the Province from gradually falling under the ownership of settlers from the low country, and should the ownership of the soil which rightly belongs to them as a nation ever pass away from the Coorgs, not only will the independence and self-respect of a fine race be sacrificed, but the Government will be deprived of the services of a nation of warriors, who in loyalty to British rule are second to no people or class of India, and whose country is in itself a strong-hold. In return for the light tenure on which they hold their lands the "jamma" ryots are expected to render military service when called upon, and the duties of a rural police are entirely discharged by them. Lastly, Coorg has been excluded from the provisions of the Disarming Act, and a Coorg in full dress is never without the national knife and a rude gun of native manufacture.

2. The Hindu and Muhammadan settlers from the low country chiefly belong to the lowest classes, and do not manifest much desire for education or improvement. The Christian population numbers 2410, and comprises a tolerably large community of coffee planters, whose presence in Coorg has materially added to the prosperity of the Province, and whose example has induced a large number of natives to embark on coffee planting.

3. It will be gathered from what has been said above that a rapid state of progress is not to be looked for in Coorg. There are, however, 72 schools in the Province with a total of 2546 pupils, most of whom receive only primary instruction. This exhibits a slight falling off from the preceding year. During the year, a boys' boarding-house for the sons of Coorgs was established. At the close of the year, it contained eleven boarders. When the establishment of the institution was first mooted, the Coorgs held out the expectation that they would patronize it more largely, but at the last moment they proved unwilling to part with their children.

4. The Registration Department just pays its way, but is not largely availed of. In 1871 there was a deficit of Rs. 254 and in the year under review there was a surplus of Rs. 168 : the total receipts having been Rs. 1,370, and the number of documents executed 692.

5. The total number of offences reported was 823, being 110 cases in excess of the number reported in the previous year, but of the former

number 156 cases were dismissed by the Magistrate under Section 67 of the Criminal Procedure Code. A total of 1,054 persons were arrested and brought to trial against 1,244 in 1871. There is moreover a marked decrease in the number of heinous cases and only 312 persons were incarcerated in the jails of the Province against 389 in the preceding year. On the whole the statistics of the year are not unsatisfactory. Murder is rare in Coorg, only two cases having been reported during the year. There was an increase under the head of civil cases which does not call for particular remark, and merely indicates a slight progress of civilization.

6. The expenditure of the year was Rs. 5,59,495, and the receipts Rs. 5,49,031. There was thus a deficit of Rs. 10,464. In 1871—72, the receipts were Rs. 5,55,061, and the expenditure Rs. 6,00,004, leaving a deficit of Rs. 44,943. It would therefore appear that the Province does not pay its way: but it must be borne in mind that more than a third of the expenditure is entailed by the Regiment at Mercara, the whole of the cost of which is not fairly debitable against Coorg. Still it is to be regretted that the Province does not yield a larger revenue, for the expenditure on Public Works might be increased with advantage. In the year under review only Rs. 90,503 were spent, chiefly on repairs to roads. Except in South Coorg there is not much scope for expenditure on irrigation, but good roads are greatly needed.

7. On the whole, the season was auspicious. The staple grain crops were fair although not so good as was expected, and although the coffee crop did not exceed the average, the rise in price which took place enabled the planters to recoup themselves for former losses, and to dispose with advantage of the large stock which they had on hand.

PART II.

I. PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE COUNTRY, AREA, CLIMATE, AND CHIEF STAPLES.

1. The Province of Coorg occupies the summits and eastern slopes of the Western Ghats within the degrees of north latitude 11°55′ and 12°56′, and east longitude 76°25′ and 76°14′. In the absence of any regular survey the area of the Province is roughly computed at 2,000 square miles, the greatest length from north to south being 60 and from west to east 40 miles. The Province is bounded on the north by the Netravati Kumaradhari and Hemavati rivers, which separate it from the southern talooks of South Canara and the Manjarabad Talook of the Mysore District; on the south by the Bramhagiri mountains which divide it from the District of Wynad; on the west by South Canara and Malabar; and on the east by the Province of Mysore, the river Kaveri forming a portion of the eastern boundary. In physical features the country of Coorg differs greatly from most of the surrounding Districts. The mountainous and wooded character of the Province, which is shut in on three sides by mountains and on the fourth by impenetrable jungle, presents a striking contrast to the neighbouring Mysore plateau and renders Coorg a natural stronghold of no little value from a military point of view and well capable of defence by the manly race which inhabits it.

Situation and Boundaries.

2. The landscape presents an entire forest, except where the axe of the planter has been at work. It is only here and there that the eye can detect the thatched houses of the Coorgs betrayed by solitary wreaths of smoke. Long and narrow cultivated valleys serve but to render the vast woods more striking. The whole of the eastern boundary presents a remarkable geographic line of demarcation, exhibiting an almost uninterrupted and impervious wood, except where the coffee plantations

are now visible, from the Bramhagiri Hills till reaching the Kaveri. A portion of this space is wholly uninhabited. Advancing westward, the woods decrease in density as the country improves in cultivation, and become gradually thinner up to the Western Ghats; the immediate summits of which, partially bare of wood, are clothed with a luxuriant herbage. South from Virajendrapet those jungles become less impenetrable, and the whole of Kiggatnad (with the exception of the eastern boundary) including the Bramhagiri Hills, is comparatively open, at least when contrasted with the deep forests of the contiguous districts. Towards the north, the thick umbrageous woods of the central parts give way to the date, sandal, and other trees and shrubs of a more meagre soil, leaving Yelusavirsime a champaign tract.

3. The Western Ghats running nearly from north to south divide the territory into two unequal portions. This chain is unequal in its elevation, and somewhat irregular in its direction, having a large curvature immediately at the head of the Thorikana Ghats; the ridge, however, experiences but little interruption in the course of 50 miles running from Subramanne on the north, to the Bramhagiri Hills on the south; towards the west it falls with great steepness, the descent from the summit to the foot being generally from 2½ to 3 miles, the first part of which is particularly rapid; to the east this chain has in many places a precipitous descent, and is generally steep. Innumerable ridges branch off from this range, but all diminutive in proportion to the parent from which they spring: they decrease in height as they recede from this ridge, but have every where narrow summits, and steep declivities. Todiandamol, situated 13½ miles almost directly west of Virajendrapet, detaches itself in a picturesque manner from this colossal range, and raises its pointed summit above all others: this beautiful hill, the most elevated in this part of the ghats, can only be viewed with effect at some distance beneath its base; its measurement is 5,682 feet above the level of the sea. Subramanne, part of the same ridge, and situated on the northern confines of Coorg, and partly separating it from Mysore, has nearly similar claims to preeminence, it being only 99 feet lower. The height of these two points will convey some idea of the elevation of this chain, which on an average is in scarcely any place more than 4 to 800 feet below them.

4. The Bramhagiri range of hills, running in a direction from east to west and situated on the southern limits, constituting a formidable

natural barrier between Coorg and Wynad, is the next in importance. Its general height may be about 4,500 feet above the level of the sea: it consists of a table land, from the elevated plain of which detached summits rise. Devasi Betta is the highest of those, being only however from 100 to 150 feet more elevated than the other peaks. The northern face of this range has a steeper ascent, and of greater length than that looking towards the southward, thus giving to Wynad the appearance of having a higher general level than Coorg. Devasi Betta is a place of pious celebrity, and has been the residence of Sanyasis for time immemorial: numerous devotees resort to the small spring at its foot, from which issues the Lakshmantirth river, and a journey to Devasi Betta is supposed to add efficacy to this pilgrimage.

5. Of the minor ridges, that supporting the table land upon which Madakere or Mercara lies, which is of an average altitude of 3,500 feet above the sea, is the most conspicuous. Nurkalnad, rising on the south-eastern extremity of this chain, is the highest point of it, those ranges branching off from the stupendous mountain of Subramanne are next in consideration; running from that hill they pass along the northern boundary for a considerable distance and are high and steep.

6. The Malimbi peak, lying on the confines of Yelusavira and Yedavanad, is more remarkable for the beauty of its figure, which represents an exact cone, than for its height. Other detached hills and ridges, though numerous, are not deserving of any particular notice. The hill close to Virajendrapet and Mugutgere Betta are the most remarkable; they are both steep, but low, the latter presents a precipitous rocky acclivity towards the west; there is a small pagoda on its top. Some few detached ranges are situated along the eastern boundary, not however remarkable for either elevation or extent; amongst them Siddesvar and Makal are the most prominent; the former guarded the pass, or rather woody defile that gave entrance to Coorg, and attracts attention as being for some years the place of retreat of the adventurous chiefs of the those wild regions. A pagoda dedicated to Siva occupies the top of this hill.

7. From the above description of the mountains, the general character of the superficies and configuration of the country will be inferred. The landscape is very diversified. In the vicinity of Somavara-

pet, in the north of Coorg, the hills are gently rounded alternating with sloping glades, interspersed with clumps of forest trees, resembling the finest park scenery in Europe. Near Mercara the hills are closer together and more abrupt, and the ravines deeper and more wild. Towards Fraserpet the country assumes the champaign character of the Mysore plateau, with scattered solitary hills. South of Mercara, in the direction of Virajapet, especially in Beppunad and Katiedanad, the country is open, the woods are neither dense nor high, and beautiful grassy downs rise from extensive rice valleys. The whole of the western portion of the upper country lying in the vicinity of the range of ghats is abrupt and mountainous: quitting this Alpine tract, and approaching the eastward, the various ramifications of those hills lose themselves in the steep low ridges which insensibly subside in the undulating slopes of the most eastern parts. The aspect of Yelusavirasime is of this waving nature, and though not immediately flat, has a much larger portion of plain than any other part of the country. Descending the ghâts, whose mountainous wall gives the upper country the appearance of an immense terrace, we find the superficies of the lower districts equally marked by those rugged asperities that distinguish the more elevated tract. Quitting those lofty ridges that descend from the range of ghats, the higher acclivities give way to eminences of lesser magnitude, which gradually sink into steep but low slopes, infinitely varied as to shape and extent; those again are lost in the gentle undulating rocky table, of which the more western parts are formed.

8. The rough and uneven surface of the country is everywhere diversified by narrow and steep valleys, which are occupied by the arable lands, this situation being the only one calculated for the cultivation of rice; the breadth of those valleys varies in proportion to the steepness of the country; they rarely, however, exceed half a mile, and in the more hilly parts frequently are not more than a fourth of that distance: winding along the base of the eminences that border them, they run for a considerable distance, occupying the narrow clifts of all the high grounds affording sufficient water for the purposes of irrigation. The narrow valleys are cut away to increase their extent, and, if favorable, are formed into terraces for the purpose of further enlarging the space capable of being cultivated. The natural formation of the country coupled with the plentiful supply of rain renders wet cultivation independent of the artificial irrigation which is necessary elsewhere.

9. FORESTS.—The whole of Coorg Proper is clothed with stately forests; it is however the declivities of the ghats where the trees attain their greatest magnitude; this stupendous ridge, though steep, is neither broken nor rocky, and everywhere covered with a rich stratum of mould, brings to maturity timber of a prodigious size: a large portion of the eastern boundary presents a wide extent of forest, but though by no means of scanty growth, it is so comparatively with that which shades this chain of mountains. Bamboos in all their varieties compose a large part of these interminable woods, and this most useful and beautiful reed is here found in the greatest excellence. The jungles are difficult to traverse in many places; the rattan of various dimensions, and nearly of as good a quality as that brought from the eastern islands, together with the delicate reed, from which the Hindus make their pens, aided by innumerable rare plants and creepers, not unfrequently forming an impervious underwood.

10. The following trees are found in the Coorg forests:—

Hulasina, Jack, (*Artocarpus*) extremely common in the upper country both in the neighbourhood of the villages and throughout the jungles. It grows to a large size and makes excellent planks.

Heb-Halsina or Aginni (*Wild Jack*) —This is the wild jack grown in the thicker forests, and reaches a great height; its fruit though eatable is small and very unpalatable. It furnishes large and excellent beams and planks. When cut it has a light yellowish tinge, but after some time approaches the rich dark color of mahogany.

Mari—Those stately palms grow in great quantities on the sides of the ghats. The elephant is partial to the leaves of their branches and often destroys the trees for the purpose of getting at them. Toddy is extracted from them by a caste of people called Kudyer.

Wild Areca.—This tree is considerably smaller than the garden one; but in every other particular resembling it, it bears a small fruit, which is used as a substitute for the areca-nut amongst some of the lower classes; it splits with great ease, and is calculated for laths.

Arregi or Arringi—Produces large timber, and is useful in building; this is only common below the ghâts; the bark of this tree is turned to a useful purpose; being carefully stripped off, and undergoing

a slight preparation, it is manufactured into bags for transporting grain, and sometimes into cloths continuing serviceable for some time.

Mungee (*Mangifera*).—Grows to an immense size throughout the country, but its fruit is everywhere indifferent.

Tamarind.—This tree only thrives on the borders of the more open country. It is met with in the interior, but does not there produce fruit; in the absence of this necessary seasoning, that of the pannapuli is used.

Pannapuli.—This is a beautiful tree, large, regular and elegant in its form; the fruit of it is something bigger than the olive, shaped like it, excessively tart, and makes an excellent condiment. Oil is said to be sometimes extracted from its kernel.

Duppada (*Valeria Indica*).—This is known as the dammer tree, from it exudes a gum much used as incense: it has a beautiful foliage, and grows best in damp situations. The timber is of but little value.

Balandi or Nandi.—Attains a great height; its timber is useful in the coarser wood-work of buildings.

Chempe or Sampenge.—This tree is common throughout the upper country; it reaches a great stature, and produces excellent timber: there are two species of it, differing, however, not very materially; its wood is of a large grain, easily worked, and capable of being put to many useful purposes; it makes good furniture, is used to great advantage in buildings (affording large beams) and even in nicer workmanship answering well for stocks of guns, &c. this tree is frequently met in the vicinity of religious temples, as it produces that delicate flower with which the images in them are adorned.

Kulumi.—Of great size, and useful in building.

Nerle.—Large and useful; the fruit is of a black color like the sloe, and is eaten; of the wood ploughs are sometimes made.

Boga.—Large, but useless.

Umme.—Produces a small eatable berry, having an agreeable flavor; is excellent firewood.

Basari.—Ropes are sometimes made from the filaments of its

bark; it has a rich foliage; affords excellent shelter from the sun, and is always found near choultries and places of worship.

Kyulu.—The bark of this tree also furnishes rope more flexible and otherwise better than that manufactured from the former.

Bite or the Black Wood Tree.—It is met in great size and large quantities in the forest along the eastern boundary; it is good timber but not used as such being only generally cut for the purpose of making flambeaux, for which it is well adapted from the quantity of oil it contains; it makes excellent ramrods.

Noga.—A large and beautiful tree; its wood is light; and from it is manufactured the noga or yoke connecting the cattle employed on the plough; from this it takes its name.

Matti (*Chuhcoa mattia*).—This tree is the native of a comparatively poor soil; it is found in the lower districts, where it predominates; it is straight, grows to a great size, and affords excellent and durable planks and beams; from its bark is manufactured the best edible chunam and the only kind here used; the process for making it, is simple; the astringent qualities of its bark renders it useful in tanning.

Bamboo.—This reed so generally and extensively useful forms a large part of the forests: some few remarks as to its physiology may perhaps not be unacceptable.

11. The plant grows in clumps, and is said to live 60 or 80 years; it blossoms at the end of that period, and this state is known as the prelude to its dissolution, as the whole of the tree above ground subsequently withers and dies. The number of years to which the bamboo reaches is still questionable, as it would not seem yet known to what age the seedling will survive, and from this circumstance only, can the fact be known; the fixed residence of Europeans in India is perhaps not sufficiently long for any one individual to prove it by experience.

12. A curious fact in the history of this reed occurred a short time since in Wynad. The ryots in that country having petitioned the Collector for some remission of their assessments, owing to the losses they had sustained from an extended portion of the bamboo forest having gone to seed, their subsequent decay causing a considerable loss to those

who had the privilege of disposing of them; so general was this decay that in the month of March 1817, passing through this District in the course of eleven miles, there was scarcely a bamboo tree to be seen in the extensive forest through which the road ran, that was not either dead, dying, or in blossom. Clumps of all ages and sizes contiguous to, though distinct from each other, were in a similar situation; the smaller clumps here mentioned were supposed to be shoots which had risen from the larger ones. The bamboo has again seeded and died out.

13. From the above circumstances it would appear that, however immature, the dissolution was not the less certain, and the fact would evidently lead to the conclusion that the parent tree and its offspring die together; this opinion is held by some botanists, and is one that would appear verified in some measure from the circumstances above mentioned; adopting the idea we shall not be surprised at whole forests of bamboo decaying at the same period. As a further illustration of what has been said, it may be observed that in 1800 several young bamboo cuttings separated from the root of the larger trees, were planted in the garden of a gentleman and throve luxuriantly; one of them blossomed in 1817. The experiment was again repeated in 1807, similar plants were put down and attained the usual size: five of them blossomed in 1816 and 1817; it is conjectured that those shoots were separated from trees of different ages, which died at the same period as their offspring. In the same garden, with the above plants were several bamboo trees which had been raised from seed in March 1817; they had attained their 14 years, and were then in high health and vigor. Part of those previous experiments being only made on shoots, the proofs arising from them are not fully satisfactory: the observations that have been offered, however, may tend to aid enquiry as to obtaining more distinct information with regard to the physiology of this most useful reed.

14. It will be a matter worth remarking here, that the bamboo forests in Coorg have seeded within the last two years, and a general decay has set in.

15. Rivers.—The waters of Coorg, divided by the ridge of ghats, fall into the sea washing both coasts of the Peninsula, those of the upper country flowing into the Bay of Bengal, while those of the lower districts are lost in the Indian Ocean.

16. None of the rivers of Coorg are considerable, either as to breadth or depth; their supply of water, however, is everywhere generally abundant and constant. The elevation of their sources, added to the steep declivity of the country, impels their streams with a rapid course: they are with the exception of the Kumardhari not navigable, and almost wholly useless for transport of any kind, except when swelled by the periodical rains, during the continuance of which rafts may be used on them.

17. The inequalities of the country, through which those rivers shape their course, and the general height and steepness of their banks, (while they are not subject to overflow) necessarily precludes the possibility of their use for irrigation. There are no works or anicuts of any description on them, the numerous subordinate rivulets answering all the purposes of artificial irrigation.

18. The whole of the minor streams intersecting Coorg vary only particularly in size, their general characteristics (a rather deep and rugged bed, through which alternately flows a shallow rivulet, or rushes a tempestuous torrent, as influenced by the seasons,) being in most other instances quite similar.

19. The rivers, both below and above the ghats in Coorg, begin to swell in the early part of June, and flow with boisterous rapidity till October, when their streams become more placid. The excessive and continued rains, common amongst those hills for the intervening months, will readily account for the immense body of water that, during their continuance, forces its passage even by the smallest rivulets, which roughen into torrents, and, subsiding with the course, leaves an immense chasm, that is but partially occupied by the stream during the other parts of the year.

20. The principal rivers are the Kaveri, Lakshmantirth, Surnavati, and Hemavati. The course of the Kaveri through Coorg is very torturous, and its banks are overgrown with a stately forest. The general breadth of the river varies, but it imperceptibly increases from its source, its extreme width being about $\frac{1}{8}$ of a mile. The established passages over the Kaveri are exceedingly limited. The river forms a strong barrier, and well fitted for defence, the roads leading to its fords are stockaded, and could not be forced without some difficulty. The Kaveri from

November to the end of May has a rather lively stream and a considerable body of water when the vicinity of its source is considered.

21. The Lakshmantirth river runs but a very short distance through Coorg, nor is it in any place during its course remarkable for its size; the extreme breadth may be estimated at about 140 feet.

Climate.

22. The climate of Coorg is temperate and humid. At Mercara, 3,700 feet above the sea, the rain-fall during the last five years has averaged 121 inches in the year. In May, the hottest month, the thermometer has never been known to exceed 86°, and the mean temperature in that month is 72°. In September, which is the coldest month, the mean temperature is 64°. The average temperature throughout the year is 66°6 The hot season commences in February, continues till the close of May, and is succeeded by the rainy season when the south-west monsoon sets in and prevails from June to September. The climate in spite of its excessive humidity is on the whole salubrious except in the valleys, where fever greatly prevails. Europeans, after a year's acclimatization, greatly enjoy the bracing air of the table lands. Of late years the denudation of forests under the planters' axe, together with the natural decay of the bamboo jungles which has unfortunately set in, has had the effect of rendering the rainfall neither so regular nor so heavy as it used to be.

CHIEF STAPLES.

23. Rice is the staple product of Coorg. The species cultivated throughout the country and in general use is the large grained "Dod Bhatta," which is also exported. A finer and more agreeable variety is the small grained "San Bhatta" and a red variety the "Kesari," both of which are largely exported. The cultivation of *cardamoms is to a great number of Coorgs next in importance to that of rice, and a fine cardamom jungle is regarded as a mine of wealth on account of the high price which this spice fetches. Coffee is also extensively produced, for there are but few Europeans and Natives in Coorg who are not interested in its cultivation. Sugar-cane, the cultivation of which is a purely native enterprise, is sold for raw consumption or used for the manufacture of

*For an account of cardamom cultivation see head "Agriculture."

jaggory, a kind of coarse sugar. The plantain (*musaparadisiaca*) of which there is a wild kind in the hill jungles, is common all over Coorg near native dwellings. The Coorg oranges are celebrated and as common as the plantain. Among dry grains, the chief are ragi, avare, togari and hurali or horse gram, which are mainly grown in the open country lying along the western banks of the Kaveri. It is here also that tobacco of an indifferent description is chiefly cultivated, whilst in most of the Coorg farms little reserved patches of the narcotic are grown for home consumption.

POLITICAL.

HISTORICAL SUMMARY.

24. The name Coorg has been Anglicized from the native names "Kodagu" or Kodumale," which the country has borne from the remotest ages, and which in their signification "Mountainous country" or "Steep mountains" accurately depict the character of the country.

25. In the absence of any reliable records, the early history of the Province is at best only conjectural. Prior to the closing years of the 16th century, the country of Coorg appears to have been of no political importance. Ferishta, the Muhammedan historian who lived at this epoch, merely incidentally mentions it as being ruled by its own princes. Its chiefs called nayakas exercised a rude sway over their small kombus or districts, levied taxes within their dominions which they guarded by stockades and ditches, and to assert and maintain their self-constituted importance, engaged in frequent petty wars amongst themselves. Towards the close of the 16th century, according to local tradition, a prince, named Viraraj, of the neighbouring dynasty of Ikkeri, which reigned over Nagar, came to Coorg and settled in Halerinad. The era was peculiarly favorable to the growth of a new dynasty, for the battle of Tellicotta fought in 1564 had recently paralyzed the power of the house of Vijayanagar, and the pallegars throughout Southern India were gradually assuming independence. At first Viraraj acted the part of a Lingayat priest, and as such gained a considerable influence over the people of the surrounding Nads. Gradually feeling his way, he imposed upon his followers a regular tax in money in lieu of voluntary offerings. His next step was to call upon the people, in alternate parties, to guard his

dwelling on the Haleri farm. These watchmen were called "Chandigara," a name ever afterwards retained for the Coorg Raja's troops. Having openly declared himself and being acknowledged by his adherents, ruler of Haleri and of the surrounding Nads, he reduced the minor Nayakas to submission with the condition that they should receive three-fourths of the revenue and pay one-fourth to himself. His increasing power soon overcame their resistance, and the whole country gradually became subject to the Haleri Savastan as the new dynasty was termed,—a designation which it continued to bear down to the dethronement of the last Raja in 1834. Viraraj was succeeded by Appajiraj, and the latter by Mudduraj, 1633—1687, who removed the capital from Haleri to Mercara. Dod Virappa, the next prince, engaged in a bloody but eventually successful war with the Raja of Mysore, and considerably enlarged the limits of his principality. Chik Virappa, his grandson, succeeded in 1734 and reigned till 1766. The closing years of his reign witnessed the rise of Hyder Ali of Mysore, who attempted an invasion of Coorg in 1765, but failed. Hyder, however, well aware of the advantages which the possession of Coorg afforded him as commanding the approach to Mysore from the west, did not relinquish his efforts in that direction, and in 1773 aided by treachery and dissension in the reigning house, he succeeded in reaching the capital, took the Raja Devappa captive, who eventually died in prison at Seringapatam, and imposed a tribute of Rupees 24,000 per annum on his rival and successor Linga Raj. In 1780, Hyder, with the object of completing his conquest, placed a Musalman garrison in Mercara, but owing to the nature of the country, the subjection of the mass of the people was an impossibility, and the Musalman garrison was driven out in 1782. Tippu Sultan, who had succeeded Hyder, entered Coorg in 1785, and this fierce tyrant evidently convinced that Coorg could not be subjected except through its depopulation, actually deported Coorgs and their families to the number of 85,000 souls to Seringapatam, and gave the whole country in Jahaghir to Musalman landlords whom he enjoined "as an imperious duty" to search for and slay the surviving inhabitants. It was reserved for a prince of the royal house to rescue the Coorgs from the effects of this sentence of extermination. Virarajendra, one of the few survivors of the royal family whom Tippu Sultan had imprisoned at Periyapatna, made his escape in December 1788, and not without perilous adventure, reached Coorg. The Coorgs accepted his advent as the signal of their deliverance.

Rallying round him they expelled the Musalmans from the country in an incredibly short space of time, and even invaded Mysore. Tippu whose attention was distracted by a revolt of the Malayalam Rajas, as well as by the English, now found himself unable to re-conquer the country, and lost one by one his strongholds at Mercara, Kusalnagar (Fraserpet) Beppunad and Bhagamandala. Virarajendra's patriotic bravery now attracted the attention of the Madras and Bombay Governments who were planning the invasion of Mysore subsequently carried out under Lord Cornwallis, and who saw in the Raja of Coorg a natural ally against Tippu. In 1790 a formal treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, was concluded between the British Government and Virarajendra. This connection was advantageous to both parties, for the British Troops were largely indebted to Coorg for supplies of grain and facilities of communication, while the Raja's independence was carefully guarded in the treaty concluded at Seringapatam by Lord Cornwallis in 1792. During the operations against Tippu in 1799, which terminated in the capture of Seringapatam, Virajendra continued the firm ally of the British, and the army before Seringapatam, at one time, derived its entire subsistence from the supplies furnished by him. From 1799 to 1834 the history of Coorg merely consists in family intrigues, assassinations and massacres, which the occasional intervention of the British Resident at Mysore failed to check. Virarajendra, the bravest of a brave people, after passing through a period of insanity, during which he committed numerous acts of cruelty, died in 1809, and after some dissension was succeeded by his brother Lingaraj, a prince who, without the talents of his predecessor, possessed more than his ferocity. Dying in 1820, he was succeeded by Chik Virarajendra, whose atrocities reached such a pitch that they attracted the notice of the British Government in spite of the Raja's sedulous efforts to maintain a veil of secrecy over every thing that transpired in his dominions. In 1832 he put to death under circumstances of great cruelty the two daughters of Dod Virarajendra. The efforts of Mr. Casamajor, the Resident at Mysore, to arrive at some understanding with the Raja having proved fruitless, Lord W. Bentinck, the then Governor General, issued in 1834 a proclamation in which after referring in impressive terms to the Raja's neglect of his obligations to the East India Company and his oppression of his subjects, he intimated that a British army would forthwith invade Coorg. The invading force numbered six thousand men divided into four columns, which marched almost simul-

taneously from Bangalore, Bellary and Cannanore. The Northern column from Bellary was repulsed at a strong defensive post held by the Coorgs and eventually obliged to retreat, and the western auxiliary column was not more successful, but the eastern and western columns penetrated to Mercara and effected the thorough subjugation of the country. The Raja surrendered himself to Colonel Fraser, the Political Agent, who accompanied the eastern column, and in May 1834 the latter Officer issued a formal proclamation from Mercara notifying that, in accordance with the unanimous wish of the inhabitants, Coorg was transferred to the Government of the Company, but the civil and religious usages of the Coorgs would be respected. The Ex-Raja after being confined successively at Vellore and afterwards at Benares, obtained leave from Lord Dalhousie to visit England where he died. Since the subjugation of the country, the Coorgs have been uniformly happy and contented, while their material prosperity is attested by a large increase of population. They have never manifested any inclination towards a return to native rule,—a circumstance which is partially due to the fact that their Rajas were Lingayats and not natives of Coorg.

FORM OF ADMINISTRATION.

26. On the assumption of the Government of Coorg by the British, the existing administrative organization of the country was as little as possible interfered with ; but in progress of time such changes took place as were deemed necessary for the better administration of the Province. At present, Coorg is administered by the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, who resides at Bangalore, in subordination to the Government of India. Similarly the various Departments of Government, such as Education, Prisons, Registration, are administered by the Heads of the same Departments in Mysore. The Superintendent of Coorg, an Officer of the Mysore Commission, is the chief local authority, and exercises criminal, civil and revenue powers within certain limits, and also the powers described in Act XV of 1862. He is assisted by two Assistant Superintendents, one a European Officer, and the other a Coorg, whose employment in his own country seems to be attended with success. In judicial matters, he is subordinate to the Judicial Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, to whom appeals on the criminal side from the sentences of Magistrates formerly

lay. This anomaly which arose from the circumstance that there was no intermediate authority within the Province with the powers of a Sessions Judge, was removed some years back by the investiture of the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division in Mysore with such jurisdiction. In revenue matters, appeals lie direct to the Chief Commissioner from the orders of the Superintendent. The office of the latter was established in the year 1834 on our assumption of the Government of the country.

CHARACTER OF LAND TENURES.

27. Besides inam lands or rent-free holdings which have been granted for the up-keep of religious institutions, there are four different kinds of tenures of land which are peculiar to the country, *viz.* Jamma, Sagu, Umbli, and Jodi tenure.

28. *Jamma.*—This is derived from the Sanskrit Jamma, a word conveying the meaning of hereditary by birth, and is the holding of the privileged class called jamma ryots, comprising Coorgs, Umma Coorgs, Higgada, Umbakala, Arris, Konoyas, Moplais and Gaudas. The holders of these lands pay half assessment or Rs 5 per 100* bhattis of wet land with its accompanying Bane and Narike, and are liable to be called out for Military, Police or other duties when required. In these days opportunities for Military service do not arise, but the jamma ryots are expected to furnish Police and Treasure guards. They are therefore allowed to carry arms, and embarrassment has sometimes resulted from the fact that a few Moplais, whose ancestors migrated to Coorg under the native dynasty, are found in their ranks. Residents of Coorg other than the above mentioned are not entitled to become jamma ryots, and these latter are therefore debarred from selling, mortgaging or in any way alienating the land held on this tenure, except with the sanction of Government. On obtaining land on the jamma tenure, the ryot has to pay a present known as "Nazir Kanike" in three yearly instalments, and a fee of one rupee termed the "Ghatti Jamma fee" on taking possession of the land. At the time of granting the jamma sannad signed by the Chief Commissioner, a formula is spoken intimating that the holder has secured the hereditary right to the land on the feudal conditions laid down, and at the same time a handful of

*100 bhattis estimated to be equal to almost 2 acres.

the soil of the land (Ghatti) he has applied for is given to him, and whenever he resigns the land held on that tenure formally, he lays down before the Superintendent a handful of the soil as a sign of his resignation of all rights which he had before possessed.

29. *Sagu.*—Is derived from the the Kanarese word "Sagu" meaning under "cultivation." It is the normal ryotwari tenure, all others being exceptional. The rate of assessment is Rs. 10 for every 100 Bhattis of land, and the holders are not bound to render any feudal or any other description of service to the State. The sagu ryots may claim remission of assessment for those fields of their farms which they are unable to cultivate.

30. The lands under the denomination of *Umbli*, which means service of any kind, were granted on account of services performed by certain ryots in the Rája's times, and are lightly assessed at rates varying from one to three rupees per 100 bhattis.

31. *Jódi.*—Certain lands which are taxed at the jamma rates come under this head. The only distinction between these two tenures seems to be that jodi grants were made for a special purpose, or in consideration of a particular kind of service, while jamma ryots were bound to perform duties of a general nature. No remission of jodi can be claimed by the holders of Jamma, Umbli and Jodi lands.

32. For coffee cultivation, which has become very extensive in the Province, land was formerly obtained as in Mysore, free of tax, subject however to the payment of a Halat or export duty on the produce at a uniform rate. This system was abolished under the orders of Government in 1860—61, and an acreage assessment substituted in its stead at the rate of Rs. 1 to 2. These rates are not, however, levied at once. The assessment for each holding is not demanded for the first four years. From the 5th to the 12th year one rupee per acre, and rupees two ever after, are levied whether the land is cultivated or not. These terms which were fixed after much discussion would appear sufficiently favorable in themselves, but owing to the reckless way in which coffee land has been taken up, remissions are frequently applied for.

SYSTEM OF SURVEY AND SETTLEMENTS.

33. Owing to the introduction of a land tax in the coffee plantations, in lieu of the halat or tax on the coffee, a Survey Department was organized and a party detached from the Madras Revenue Survey in 1862. This party has no connection with the Mysore Survey and is in immediate subordination to the Superintendent of Revenue Survey, Madras. All the estates have now been surveyed, and when their mapping, computation, &c., are completed, it is anticipated that there will be a considerable increase of revenue derived from the excess over the estimated areas of the plantation found in surveying. It is not contemplated to introduce any system of fieldwar survey and settlement into Coorg, but a topographical survey of the Province has been sanctioned by the Government of India and is progressing well. The land was permanently settled in 1806 by Linga Rajendra Wadiyar, whose settlement was accepted by the British Government on the conquest of the country, and has not since been interfered with.

CIVIL DIVISIONS OF THE BRITISH TERRITORY.

34. The Province is divided for administrative purposes into six talooks, each of which is in the charge of a Subedar, who is a Sub-Magistrate of the 2nd Class, and has also civil and revenue powers within certain limits. His powers are in fact similar to those of the Mysore "Amildar" from whom he only differs in name. The talooks are again sub-divided into 24 Nads, containing on an average 67 square miles each. In North Coorg, the Nads, or, as they are called, Hoblis, are much smaller and more thickly populated, while on the western frontiers the country is mountainous and covered with jungle. There is a Parpattegar in charge of each Nad or Hobli; he has limited jurisdiction in revenue matters, but only those specially qualified have Subordinate Magisterial powers, or can decide civil suits involving small amounts.

35. *Towns.*—The only towns of any importance are Mercara, the capital of Coorg and a Military station, of which the native town is known as Mahadevapet, and Virajendrapet. Fraserpet, which is the

monsoon head quarters of the Superintendent, is a town of smaller extent situated on the eastern frontier and at the foot of the hills on which Mercara stands.

DETAILS OF THE LAST CENSUS.

36. A general census was taken last in November 1871, from the results of which, as given below, it will be observed that the rate of increase is 48 per cent of the number entered in the old Khaneshumari accounts. The arrangements made were sound, and the census taken in 1871 was considered successful, and can be relied upon as shewing approximately the correct number of the people of the country.

Races .		No. according to the Census
Coorgs ..	..	26,389
Hindus ..	..	128,197
Muhammadans	..	11,304
Christians ..	..	2,410
Others ..	..	12
	Total.. ..	168,312
Old Computation	..	113,689
Increase brought to light ..		54,623

TRIBES AND LANGUAGE.

39. The most important indigenous tribes which for centuries have been in the relation of masters and slaves are the Coorgs (Kodagas) and the Holeyas who together form a comparatively small proportion of the whole population. The other tribes who originally migrating from Mysore, Malabar, Wynad, &c., settled in the Province, outnumber the aboriginal Coorgs as may be seen from the abstract statement given above of the last census. The prevailing languages are Coorg, (which from being a more spoken dialect was first reduced to writing by Captain Cole, late Superintendent, who has published a grammar of it) Kanarese, Malayalam, Tamil, Tulu, and Hindustani.

CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION.

38. *Relations with Tributary States and Foreign affairs.*—There is nothing to record under these heads, except the settlement of a boundary line agreed upon between Mysore and Coorg, in accordance with the instructions of the Government of India conveyed in Foreign Department Resolution No. 1758 of 21st August 1871 after due inspection. The demarcation of the boundary is approaching completion.

II. ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

SURVEYS.

39. The coffee estates that remained to be surveyed and demarcated at the close of last year have now been completed, and all that remains to be done is to make up the accounts, embodying the results, which are important on account of a large extent of land which hitherto had altogether escaped taxation being now for the first time brought under taxation. 4,589·04 and 3,145·91 acres respectively were surveyed and demarcated during 1872—73, as against 21,036·12 and 9,886·30 acres in the year previous. In addition to this, one coffee estate of 260 acres was re-surveyed at a cost of annas 2—6 per acre to the proprietor, and five blocks of Government forests containing 342·70 acres were surveyed and demarcated at a cost of annas 8 per acre, while that of the coffee estates has risen from Rs. 1—2—4 to Rs. 2—0—6 per acre. The comparatively short out-turn of work during the year under report and the rise in its cost is easily accounted for by the fact that the operations in the year under report were generally confined to a number of isolated patches scattered here and there. Consequently much time and trouble were expended in their survey during 1872—73, whereas, in the previous year, the survey of all the large plantations contiguously situated was taken up and completed. As already observed, a topographical survey of the country has been introduced, and the work detailed below augurs well for its future progress. Forty two villages 158 square miles in area have been permanently demarcated. Of these, 34 villages, 124 square miles in extent, have been surveyed, and

17 villages of 18½ square miles plain tabled. A map of the town of Mercara and its suburbs, on a scale of 16 inches to the mile, has also been finished.

SETTLEMENTS.

40. The demand under different heads of revenue, as settled for the year, was Rs. 5,50,262—8—11, which, with the previous year's balance of Rs. 1,07,793—7—1, raised the aggregate to rupees 6,68,056—0—0.

41. *Collections.*—The revenue realized and brought to account during the year was Rs. 5,29,401—0—6, or 78·43 per cent of the demand as against 80 per cent in the previous year.

42. *Remissions.*—Remissions to the amount of Rs. 7,564—6—5 were granted for the year under report, which added to the actual realizations shewn above give a total of Rs. 5,36,963—6—11. Of the sums remitted, Rs. 1,989—10—6 represent the coffee assessment suspended to enable the proprietors of estates which had deteriorated from the effects of unfavorable seasons and the ravages of the borer to bring them round, and Rs. 5,574-11-11 were due on lands abandoned and resumed. In remitting the latter sum, Government are, however, simply foregoing their right to what they would never have been in a position to claim but for the circumstance that inferior jungles, such as those now thrown up, were eagerly though blindly competed for and obtained in the days when the profits to be derived from coffee cultivation were greatly exaggerated, and it is not at all improbable that other relinquishments of a similar nature will before long be made.

43. *Outstanding Balances.*—The outstanding balance remaining uncollected on 31st March 1873, was Rs. 1,31,090—12—8, as against Rs. 1,17,793—7—1, and it is made up of the items noted below.:—

Arrears of previous years	Rs.	12,665	7 4
Do up to 31st March 1873	„	21,787	12 11
Khists for April and May	„	96,637	8 5
Total Rs....		1,31,090	12 8

Of this sum, Rs. 95,706 were collected up to 31st May, the close of the revenue year, leaving a balance of Rs. 35,385 as against Rs. 36,347 of

the previous year. It may be explained here that the payment of the last instalment of revenue does not fall due on 31st March but on 31st May in Coorg as in Mysore.

WASTE LANDS.

44. The difficulty and expense of reclaiming waste lands in Coorg for wet cultivation are considerable. To counterbalance those drawbacks which otherwise would deter ryots from coming forward to take up waste, the Government have sanctioned a graduated scale of assessment in addition to granting remissions, the extent of which is regulated by the number of years the lands have lain fallow.

45. For lands which have lain waste from—

	10 to 15 years,	1 year's assessment.
Do	15 to 25	2 do
Do	25 to 35	3 do
Do	35 to 50	4 do
Above	50 years,	5 do

Waste lands now brought under the plough for the first time are chiefly held on the "sagu" tenure. In the case of "Kumri" cultivation which is conducted after felling and burning the jungle, the rule is different; the land so cleared is allowed to be felled free of tax for the first eight years, and afterwards the maximum assessment upon it is realized in four years at a progressive payment of one fourth of the amount in each year. The waste land rules are also in force in the Province. One hundred and seventy seven acres of land, forming chiefly the coffee estates were sold up to 1871—72, and realizations under this head in the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,410 on an area of acres 177, as against Rs. 1,922 on acres 50 in the previous year. The fact that the sale proceeds were less when the extent sold was comparatively large shews at once that there was less competition among purchasers of land for coffee cultivation owing to the depressed state of the industry.

GOVERNMENT ESTATES.

46. During the time of the Rajas it would appear that no inconsiderable part of their revenues was derived from "Punniyas" or royal farms, which were both numerous and extensive. The cultivation of these

estates was conducted with great care by the agents of the chief, to whom their management was entrusted, and the inhabitants of the district in which they were situated were under an obligation to assist either personally, or with a certain number of their servants for a specific period at the time when the business of the "Punniya" required such aid. The produce thus raised chiefly went to supply the household and maintain the numerous followers of the chief, the surplus being converted into money. On the occupation of the country by the British, however, these estates, which were so large that few private individuals could be found capable of undertaking the cultivation of a whole one, were divided into a number of small farms and disposed of like all other land at the normal rental of Rs. 10 per 100 bhattis of land.

WARDS' ESTATES.

47. There are no such estates in Coorg administered by Government.

III. PROTECTION.

LEGISLATING AUTHORITY.

48. Coorg being a British Province is subject to such laws as are from time to time framed by the Imperial Council, but owing to the peculiar usages of the people and their rude civilization, it is in contemplation to include the Province among the "Excepted Districts" to which Imperial Acts are not applicable unless specially extended.

POLICE.

49. As in the previous years, the Regular or Town Police consists of two daffedars and 24 peons, but was maintained at a total cost of Rs. 1,740 as against only Rs. 1,596 in 1871, the increase being due to a sum of Rs. 162 expended on account of allowances and contingencies. The District or Rural Police consisted of 3,829 ryots holding lands on reduced assessments. The proportion of the total police force to area and population was nearly the same as in 1871, being one policeman to half a square mile of the area and to 29 persons of the population.

50. The number of cognizable offences which in 1871 was 152, against 198 in 1870, increased again to 200 in the year under report, and the increase is chiefly observable in the number of minor offences against property. Only 98 cognizable offences were actually investigated, 89 by the police *suo motu* and 9 by the order of the Magistracy. Convictions were secured in 55 cases. The number of persons convicted was 67 out of a total of 178 persons arrested. Of the persons arrested, 37·6 were convicted, as against 34·8 in 1871; but the proportion of cases in which the police were able to secure convictions to the number of reported offences was only 27 per cent, against 39·4 per cent in the previous year. This unsatisfactory result is chiefly due to the large number of ordinary thefts and criminal trespasses which were reported during the year and remain undetected as yet.

51. The subjoined table exhibits the result of the operations of the police in the more heinous offences against the person and property:—

Offences.	Number reported.	No. in which convictions were secured on or under trial.	No. which may be considered to be false.	No. which remain undetected.
Murder	2	.	1	1
Culpable homicide	5		4	...
Kidnapping	3	1	2	...
Dacoity	2	1	...	1
Robbery	4	2	1	1

52. The value of property stolen in the year is estimated to be Rs. 14,730 in 85 cases, but only property of the value of Rs. 1,323 in 32 cases was recovered. In 1871, out of Rs. 10,996 lost, Rs. 3,802 were recovered. The result for the year under review is not creditable to the police, even when allowance be made for a probable over-estimate of the value of property lost. The police of the towns are stated to be in an unsatisfactory state, too few in number and underpaid, and a scheme for their improvement is promised.

53. During the year under report, four persons committed suicide against three in 1871. The numbers of accidental deaths and deaths by road-side were the same in both years, being 26 and 60 respectively. The majority of the persons who died by the road side are reported to have been plantation coolies.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

54. *Number and Cost of Tribunals.*—There were 21 local tribunals for the administration of criminal and civil justice as exhibited in the subjoined statement :—

No. of Courts.	Denomination of Presiding Officers.	Criminal Powers.	Civil Powers.
5	Parpattegars	2nd Class Sub-Magistrate	...
5	Do	Do	Original within Rs. 50
8	Subadars ..	Do	Do „ 300
1	2nd Assistant Superintendent ..	Full powers of a Magistrate.	Do „ 1,000, also appeal powers.
1	1st Do ...	Do	Original up to Rs. 3,000, also appeal powers.
1	Superintendent	District Magistrate, also enhanced powers under Section 445, A, of Act VIII of 1869, and Justice of the Peace.	Without limit, also appellate powers
1	Commissioner of Ashtagram	Sessions Judge of Coorg.	..
1	Judicial Commissioner .	High Court Powers.	High Court Powers.

55. The total cost of the local courts was Rs. 42,432-9-3 against Rs. 37,820-8-4 in 1871, the increase being due to higher salaries being allowed to the judicial establishment in accordance with the orders of Government No. 757, dated 13th April 1872.

56. In the local courts, Rs. 14,751-6-5 were realized from stamps and fines, and the receipts from stamps in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner amounted to Rs. 50—2—0.

57. *Offences reported, tried, &c.*—In all, 823 offences were reported during the year, being 110 cases or 13·3 per cent in excess of the number reported in the previous year. Of these, 593 or 72 per cent were tried or enquired into and disposed of; in 68 cases or 8·2 per cent, the prisoners were not brought to trial, and 6 cases were pending trial at the close of the year. The complaints in the remaining 156 cases were dismissed by the Magistrates under Section 67 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and excluding these there were only 667 offences reported in 1872.

58. The number of offences reported under each class in 1871 and 1872 may be compared as follows :—

Class of Offences.	Offences reported in 1871.	Offences reported in 1872.	Increase.	Percentage of Increase.
Class I.				
Against the State or Public ...	37	48	11	22·9
Class II.				
Against the Person	461	509	48	9·4
Class III.				
Against Property	155	161	6	3·7
Class IV.				
Not included in the above and under special laws.	60	105	45	42·8
Total ...	713	823	110	13·3

59. The largest increase was in classes II and IV owing chiefly to assaults and breaches of contracts under Act XIII of 1859, having been 309 and 87 respectively, against 264 in 1871.

60. Two cases of murder were reported against four in the previous year, and neither of them was detected. There were reported five cases of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, being one less than in the previous year. A conviction was secured in one of these cases. Two dacoities were committed against three in the previous year. The offenders, in one of these cases, have not been traced, and in the other case ten prisoners were awaiting trial at the close of the year. Three cases of robbery occurred against none in the previous year. Two cases of kidnapping were reported while there was none in the previous year. Eight hundred and eighty-nine persons were brought to trial under orders of Magistrates, and 165 arrested by the Police, making a total of 1,054 persons against 1,224 in 1871. This decrease in the number of persons brought to trial is attributable to a large number of complaints dismissed without enquiry. Of the 1,054 persons brought to trial, 183 were involved in complaints withdrawn and dismissed for default of prosecution, 91 were discharged without trial, 129 acquitted and 630 convicted. The number of persons convicted was 61 per cent of the number actually disposed of, against only 49 per cent in the previous year. The increased percentage of convictions and the large number of complaints dismissed, no doubt indicate the exercise of considerable discretion on the part of the Magistrates before the issue of process for the appearance of accused persons.

61. In the local courts 594 cases involving 1,028 persons were disposed of, against 651 cases and 1,213 persons in the previous year. Of these, 109 cases or about 11 cases each were taken up by the Parpattegars, 334 or about 14 cases each by the Subedars, and 143 cases or about 72 cases each by the Assistant Superintendents, while only eight cases were taken up by the Superintendent in the exercise of his enhanced powers under Section 445, A, of Act VIII of 1869. The subjoined is a comparative table shewing the number of persons disposed of, and the percentage of convictions in the local courts of the Province including persons committed to other courts:—

Courts.	Persons disposed of.		Percentage of Convictions and Committals.	
	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.
Parpattegar	252	209	53	56
Subedars	721	580	47	64
2nd Assistant Superintendent	107	53	50	53
1st Do do	152	174	51	62
Superintendent	6	15	67	73

62. The Commissioner of Ashtagram as the Sessions Judge disposed of five cases involving five persons. Convictions were obtained in two cases, and the trial of the other three cases resulted in the acquittal of the prisoners. In 1871, there were ten cases committed to the Sessions.

63. In all 2,453 witnesses attended in the local criminal courts and 31 the Court of Sessions, against 2,307 and 17 respectively in 1871. There was an excess of 160 witnesses examined over those of the previous year. The average number of witnesses for each case was four, against three in 1871. In the local courts, 2,336 witnesses were detained for one day, 113 were detained for two days, and only four for three days. There were none detained beyond three days, as against 17 so detained in the previous year.

64. The average duration of each trial was 6 days in the local courts and 50 days in the Sessions Court, against 5 and 75 days respectively in the preceding year. In the Subedars' Courts, the duration was only four days, being the same as in the Courts of the Parpattegars. The increase average duration of trials is, as explained by the Superintendent, partly due to the larger number of witnesses examined.

65. Of 630 persons convicted—

the number sentenced to death is	1	against	none	in 1871.
Do to fine ..	477	do	455	do.
Do to imprisonment ..	48	do	56	do.
Do to imprisonment and fine ..	25	do	24	do.
Do imprisonment & whipping..	4	do	4	do.
Ordered to give recognizance ..	74	do	50	do.
Total.. ..	630		590	

There were no sentences of transportation or solitary confinement, or imprisonment of either description exceeding seven years. Of 55 persons sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, four were for periods not exceeding seven years, and nine to imprisonment not exceeding two years, while the rest were for terms of six months and under. Of the nineteen persons sentenced to simple imprisonment, only five were for periods above six months, but not exceeding two years.

66. The number of persons fined exceeded by 23 those in the previous year, but the amount of fines imposed is much smaller, the average upon each prisoner being Rs. 4—12—0 as compared with Rs. 7—6—0 in 1871. In no case did the fine imposed exceed Rs. 50 while more than 93 per cent of the total number of punishments of this class were for Rs. 10 and under. The following table shews the amount of fines imposed and realized during the past and previous years:—

Year.	Balance of previous years.			Amount imposed during the year.			Amount realized.			Outstanding beyond 6 years and no longer recoverable.			Balance at the end of the year.		
1872	4,362	7	7	2,382	13	0	2,509	5	5	1,095	2	10	3,140	12	4
1871	5,103	5	7	3,546	9	0	3,886	8	4	398	14	8	4,362	7	7

67. Three European British subjects were discharged by the Superintendent as Justice of the Peace, against four in the preceding year. As in the year 1871, no European vagrants were dealt with during the year.

68. Assessors were employed in eight cases tried by the Superintendent in the exercise of his enhanced powers; in six of these cases the Judge agreed, and in the other two disagreed with them. The Commissioner of Ashtagram as the Sessions Judge of Coorg employed assessors in five cases tried by him, and in three cases he concurred in their verdict.

69. Out of 309 appealable cases involving 486 persons, only in five cases six persons appealed to the First Assistant Superintendent's Court, where in all these cases the sentences were modified. Forty-eight persons in thirteen cases appealed to the Superintendent who disposed of the case as follows:—

In three cases involving six persons, the appeals were rejected.

In seven cases involving 39 persons, the appeals were confirmed.

In three cases involving three persons, the appeals were modified.

70. The average duration was eight days in the First Assistant's Court, and fourteen days in that of the Superintendent. The Judicial Commissioner as a court of reference confirmed a sentence of death passed upon a prisoner by the Commissioner of Ashtagram as Sessions Judge of Coorg There were ten appeals involving fourteen prisoners preferred to the Judicial Commissioner's Court during the year. One of these appeals was against the conviction and sentence of the Second Assistant Superintendent which were reversed. Six others were against the First Assistant Superintendent's decisions and in five of them the sentences were modified, and the other was pending undisposed of at the close of the year. In the two appeals against the judgments of the Superintendent of Coorg and one against that of the Sessions Judge, the sentences were confirmed. The average duration of appeals in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Coorg was 25 days, against 24 in the preceding year. As a court of revision the Judicial Commissioner revised two cases involving four prisoners under Section 434 of the Criminal Procedure Code. In one case the sentence passed on three prisoners was reversed, and in the other case the sentence was confirmed. The records in two cases were called for on perusal of calendars. In one case the sentence was quashed, and in the other the Magistrate was directed to hold a fresh trial.

PRISONS.

71. There were 312 prisoners of all classes (convicted, under-trial and civil prisoners) incarcerated in the jail and lock-ups of the Province, as compared with 379 in the previous year, being a decrease of 67 prisoners on the whole. The total daily average was 54·19 or 15·24 less than in 1871. The aggregate cost for all classes of prisoners was

Rs. 11,474 as compared with Rs. 6,708, including the amount expended by the Public Works Department on repairs in 1871. The realizations from jail manufactures were Rs. 1,371—15—10 or Rs. 361—2—2 in excess of the amount remitted in the previous year. Deducting this from the gross expenditure for the jails, the net expenditure during the year was Rs. 10,102, as against Rs. 5,697 in 1871. The increase in the total expenditure, due chiefly to the large amount expended upon repairs, as also the decreased daily average strength, contributed to raise the aggregate cost per head from Rs. 93—14—1 in 1871 to Rs. 211—11—9 in the year under review.

72. There were forty-nine convicted prisoners remaining on the 31st December 1871, forty-eight males and one female. Seventy-four males and eight females were imprisoned during the year. The total number of prisoners, males and females, was 131; of these, two were released on appeal, eighty-two on expiry of sentence, one on payment of fine; six prisoners escaped, one was executed, and one died. Thus there remained 38 prisoners on the last day of the year, all of whom were in the Mercara Jail. Of these prisoners one was a woman under treatment in the Jail Hospital for fever; 21 men were employed on intramural, and 15 on extramural labor. One was a prisoner undergoing simple imprisonment within the jail.

73. The following is a comparative table shewing some of the chief statistics of jail administration in this Province in connection with convicted prisoners:—

Years.	Number of Jails and Lock-ups.	Total number of convicts.	Daily average number of convicted prisoners.	Conduct and discipline.		Number of escapes.	Health.			Net cost per convict per annum.			Estimated earnings per convict per annum.		
				Ratio of reconvicted prisoners per cent of total population.	Ratio of punishments for breach of Jail Rules per cent of total population		Percentage of daily average sick to strength.	Ratio of deaths per cent of total population.	Percentage of mortality to daily strength.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1871 ...	9	138	54·98	6·81	37·69	...	7·18	0·72	1·81	35	5	...	56	14	...
1872 ...	9	131	46·33	11·5	54·01	6	15·08	·73	2·16	69	8	2	62	14	...
Increase ...	...	...	...	4·69	16·32	6	7·90	0·01	0·35	34	3	2	6	...	...
Decrease ...	...	7	8·65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..

74. Of 131 convicts in the Province, 5 were Native Christians, 18 Muhammadans, 87 Hindus, and 26 of other classes. During the year under report, there were only two juvenile prisoners under 16 years of age, while in the previous year the number was 6. One hundred and nineteen prisoners were between 16 and 40 years old, and 10 between 40 and 60. Eighty-five of the prisoners had been agriculturists and laborers, 22 traders and artizans, 5 domestic servants and 10 Government servants. In 1871, the number of convicts who had been Government servants previous to their conviction was only 5. The 9 female convicts were all married. One hundred and nine prisoners were put on hard labor, 4 on medium labor, while 18 had been sentenced to undergo simple imprisonment. During the year under review, 14 prisoners were recommittals as against 9 in 1871—72. Twelve of these had been convicted twice, one for the third time, and another more than thrice.

75. Six prisoners escaped during the year against none in the previous year; five of them effected their escape from inside the jail, and one from without while cutting wood in the jungle. This latter was re-captured. None of the 7 prisoners who had escaped in 1870 and previous years were re-captured during the year. The escapes from within the jail were effected by five prisoners during a dark rainy night in September by making an opening in the roof of the Mercara jail, from whence they dropped to the ground, and made their way out of the jail premises through a gap in the outer wall which had come down during the monsoon. The Superintendent of the Jail states that it is so constructed that it presents every facility for escape, and the prisoners can only be prevented from effecting it by the most efficient guarding, and that the whole of the guard on this occasion either were sleeping or connived at the escape. They were all dismissed. This jail will be shortly inspected by the Judicial Commissioner, and its condition with regard to its alleged insecurity reported on. For offences against prison discipline 74 convicts were punished, 5 with solitary confinement, 55 with close confinement and reduced diet, and 14 with whipping. Of these, 61 were guilty of negligence at work and of using insulting or threatening language, 7 of using criminal force, 5 of wilful mismanagement of work, and 1 of causing wilful damage to prison property. The number of offences against the Jail Rules appear to have been too many for a small jail of the size of the one at Mercara. As in the previous year, no convicts

were employed as guards, work overseers or warders. While in jail 14 prisoners learned to read and write well, and 13 to read or write a little. The Superintendent of the jail states that the daily average number attending the school during the year was 37.

76. The total expenditure incurred in the guarding and maintenance of the convicts amounted to Rs. 6,175—6—0, as against Rs. 5,684—3—3 of the previous year, and the cost per head of average strength was Rs. 133—4—7, against Rs. 103—6—2 in 1871.

77. The estimated earnings per head of average number of prisoners sentenced to labor was Rs. 62—14—0, and the net cost to Government per convict after deducting the cash receipts remitted to the Treasury was Rs. 69—8—2. The net cost per convict in 1871 was only Rs. 35—0—5. The increase is chiefly because of the large amount expended on additions, alterations and repairs to jails during the year by the Department Public Works. During the year under review, certain changes in the dietary system were effected, *viz* the substitution of 3 lbs. 4 oz. of ragi for 3 lbs. of rice ; the reduction of dal by 6 oz. an increase of 8 oz. of meat and 8 oz. of tyre, and the discontinuance of tobacco. This change was effected only on the 4th December 1872.

78. The average monthly cost in the Mercara Jail of each laboring convict was Rs. 3—3—0 and of each non-laboring prisoner Rs. 2—4—1. In the lock-ups, the cost for rations was only Rs. 1—4—8 per month per convict.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

79. *Number of Courts.*—There was during the year under report no change in the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts, but the number of original civil courts was 16 instead of 17 in the previous year, owing to the abolition of a Parpattegar's Court.

80. *Suits instituted.*—The number of civil suits instituted was 1,188, shewing an increase of 177 suits or nearly 15 per cent over the previous year. The increase is chiefly observable in the following classes of suits :—

	1871.	1872.
Suits on written obligation.	506	646
On account stated.	88	112
Money had and received.	34	40
Goods sold.	58	63
Movable property.	97	106
Damages.	9	31
Immovable property.	5	22
Suits of the following description have decreased:—		
On written obligation.	149	132
Breaches of contract.	26	4
Rent not falling under Land Law.	18	8
Suits for dissolution of marriage.	1	0

81. There were three suits for specific performance of contracts against none in the previous year. The considerable increase of litigation observable as above stated is some proof of the progress of trade in the country. Of the total number of suits instituted during the year, less than 3 per cent were for sums exceeding 500 Rs. The aggregate value of suits filed during the year was Rs. 1,32,272, and the average value of each suit was a little more than Rs. 111, against Rs. 85,037 and 84 respectively in 1871. The subjoined table exhibits the number of suits instituted in courts of the different grades during the past two years:—

Courts.	Number instituted.		Average number.	
	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.
5 Tarpatteegars	137	147	23	29
8 Subedars	825	976	108	122
2 Assistant Superintendents	48	63	24	31
1 Superintendent	1	2	1	2
Total.....	1,011	1,188	59	74

82. The 1,188 suits instituted and the one case remaining from the previous year were all disposed of before the close of the year. Of the 1189 suits disposed of, 811 suits or 68·2 per cent were uncontested and 378 or 31·8 per cent contested. There has not been any considerable reduction in the percentage of uncontested suits, which in 1871 was 70·4 and in the year under report 68·2. In 307 cases, judgments were given in favor of plaintiffs and in 71 cases in favor of defendants, as compared with 240 and 50 respectively in 1871. It may be observed that 81·2 per cent of the suits contested were decided in favor of the plaintiffs,

being about 1·5 per cent less than in the preceding year. Of the uncontested suits disposed of 24 were rejected or returned; 81 dismissed for default; 51 withdrawn with leave; 55 compromised; 382 decreed on confession; 206 decreed exparte and 12 dismissed exparte. As in the previous year no cases were referred for decision to arbitrators. The aggregate value of original suits disposed of during the year was Rs. 1,30,660, shewing an increase of Rs. 43,852 or 33·5 per cent over that of 1871. The average value of each suit disposed of was nearly 110 Rs. as compared with Rs. 85½ in the previous year. The number and value of original suits disposed of during the past two years are exhibited below :—

Value of Suits.	1872.				1871.			
	No. of cases	Average value.			No. of cases.	Average value.		
Not exceeding Rs. 5	77	295	11	4	60	206	12	6
Do „ 20	291	3,840	14	5	281	3,423	4	8
Do „ 100	544	28,383	3	5	470	24,316	2	0
Do „ 500	245	48,890	5	7	184	35,435	5	2
Do „ 1,000	18	11,837	2	4	15	9,624	8	11
Do „ 5,000	12	21,179	11	10	4	7,808	5	2
Do „ 10,000	2	16,435	4	0	1	5,994	0	0
Total.....	1,189	1,30,660	4	11	1,015	86,808	6	5

83. The average duration for each contested suit was 28 days, being 2 days less than in 1871, and for each uncontested suit 21 days, as against 24 days in the previous year. During the year under report 24 cases were re-admitted against 25 in the preceding year. Of these, one was dismissed for default; one was withdrawn with leave; 2 were compromised; 3 decreed on admission; 3 decreed exparte; and the remaining 13 were decided on the merits. One case which was re-admitted on the 19th December 1872 was pending undisposed of at the end of the year on the file of the Second Assistant Superintendent's Court. The total cost to the parties in regular suits was Rs. 14,705-8-9 giving an average of Rs. 12-5-10 for each suit as against Rs. 10-9-9 in 1871, this increase being due to the increased average value of each suit which was noted above. During the year under report, two suits were filed in *formâ pauperis*.

84. *Civil Appeals.*—There were 72 appeals for disposal. Of these, 67 appeals were disposed of, leaving four cases on the file of the First Assistant Superintendent and one case on that of the Superinten-

dent pending at the close of the year. The date of the oldest case pending was 1st October 1872. The table below shews the details of appeals disposed of during the years 1871-72.

	1871.		1872.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
Dismissed for default	13	20·55	8	12·
Confirmed	32	43 83	27	40·3
Modified	9	12·33	5	7·4
Reversed	16	21 92	23	34·3
Remanded	1	1·37	4	6·
Total	73	16·0	67	100

85. The above figures shew that the per centage of decrees confirmed has fallen from 43 83 in 1871 to 40 3 in 1872. The Judicial Commissioner admitted four special appeals. In two of them the cases were remanded for further enquiry. In the other two the decisions of the lower appellate courts were affirmed. The average duration of appeal cases was 27 days in the local courts, and 94 days in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, as compared with 38 and 41 days respectively in 1871. The total cost of appeals to the parties in the local courts was Rs. 895-6-0, the average cost of each appeal being Rs. 13-5-10 against Rs. 12-12-10 in 1871. Two appeal suits were filed in *formâ pauperis* during the year.

86. The coercive processes issued during the past two years were as follows :—

Processes for —	1871.				1872.			
	Cases.	Amount.			Cases.	Amount.		
Arrest of persons	5	961	6	11	2	1,312	1	0
Sale of personal property	35	6,472	12	3	10	1,349	3	0
Sale of immovable property	10	9,663	9	7	28	4,942	11	9
Attachment of personal property	17	1,211	4	10	29	1,717	2	10
Attachment of immovable property	3	318	13	0	5	350	13	1
Total.....	70	18,627	14	7	74	9,671	15	8

REGISTRATION.

87. The new Act of 1871 came into operation on 1st July of that year, exempting from compulsory registration all grants for coffee cultivation and service tenure lands in common with other assignments of land made by Government. Transfers of grants other than those of service tenure, continue subject to the compulsory provisions of the Act.

88. The progress of registration in Coorg has not been satisfactory. Excluding the coffee and service land grants which were registered in the first three months of the year 1871—72 under the operations of the old Act, the number of compulsory registrations in that year was 412, but in 1872—73, 386 only. In order to ascertain the causes of this decline, the Superintendent of Coorg has been addressed on the subject, and it has been suggested that the requirements of the Registration Act may not be generally known in the District, and that it may be apprehended that the Sub-Registrars created needless difficulties in carrying them out, which had the effect of deterring parties from resorting to their offices. The Superintendent reports that he has received no complaints of persons being subjected to annoyance by the Sub-Registrars, nor does he consider that many documents are kept back with the view of evading the law. But he ascribes the falling off partly to the enforcement of the orders prohibiting the alienation of service tenure lands, and partly to its not being generally known that leases for a period of more than a year are registrable under the compulsory conditions of the Act. A local circular is about to be issued.

89. It is to be hoped that the instructions which have been issued in correction of the informalities and errors of procedure in the offices of the Sub-Registrars, and more especially the suspension of one of those officers, under orders of the Local Government as a punishment for neglect of instructions, will operate beneficially. The expenditure has been kept within the income of the Department, and leaves a small surplus of Rs. 168 for the year.

90. The value of property regarding which documents have been registered was Rs. 4,65,268 or Rs. 93,083 more than in the previous year, and the fees levied amount to Rs. 1,229—5—11 or Rs. 382—2—1 less than in the previous year.

	1871—72.			1872—73.		
Receipts.						
Receipts by Fees	1,611	8	0	1,229	5	11
„ Penalty	90	0	0	141	8	0
Total.....	1,701	8	0	1,370	13	11
Disbursements.						
District Registrar's Allowance	600	0	0	150	0	0
Inspector General's Office Establishment	420	0	0	365	15	6
Registrars' Establishment	396	8	5	295	7	4
Commission to Sub-Registrars	476	12	3	368	11	8
Office Contingencies including batta	62	6	8	22	8	9
Total. ..	1,955	11	4	1,202	11	3
Surplus	...	...	..	168	2	8

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

91. The only Municipalities established in Coorg now in operation are those in the towns of Mercara and Virajendrapet. Under the orders of the Government of India, Home Department, conveyed in Notification, dated 27th July 1867, No. 3518, it was directed that there should be nine members of the Municipal Committee of each town, and that three of these should be ex-officio members, *viz* :—

For Mercara
- The Superintendent of Coorg.
- The Officer Commanding Mercara.
- The Subedar of Mahadevpet.

For Virajendrapet
- The Assistant Superintendent.
- The Assistant Engineer.
- The Subedar of the Town.

92. The non-official members of the Board are appointed with the approval of the Chief Commissioner as vacancies occur. The selection of new members is made by the Board, and the most influential men of the classes or sects not otherwise represented are chosen. Sub-Committees are nominated for special purposes, but no permanent distribution of work has been made. In the year under review, the towns of Fraserpet, Somvarpet and Kodlipet were brought under the provisions of Act XVIII of 1864, and a Municipal Committee consisting of 9 members, 3 of whom are ex-officio, were nominated for each talook. The Muni-

cipalities so organized have not yet raised any funds or commenced operations. Octroi is levied at the following rates on articles coming into the towns for sale on market days.

On every Cart load	..	1 Anna
On every Bullock load	..	4 Pies.
On every Cooly load	..	2 Pies.

Every dealer on a market day exposing wares for sale has also to pay 2 pies, and if a cloth merchant 5 pies.

93. A tax is levied on bricks and tiles burned within municipal limits at the rate of two annas per 1,000 bricks and one anna per 1,000 double tiles; this tax is collected in Mercara only. The receipts from local taxes are from pounds, being fines and sale proceeds of stray cattle, and municipal fines varying from Rs. 2 to Rs. 30 levied for minor offences, also for stamping weights and measures, 6 pies being charged for each stamp. House tax varying from Rs. 0—4—10 to Rs. 3—10—10 per annum is levied on all persons excepting the head men of towns, Brahmans and Government servants, the exemptions being a relic of old customs not as yet done away with. The only other source of income is the sale of manure. Goods passing through the towns are exempt from taxation, but no bonded warehouses have been established, and articles detained in the towns pay dues as if imported for consumption.

MILITARY.

94. There is only one Regiment of the 8th Madras Native Infantry stationed at Mercara, and there are no out-posts in Coorg. The Medical Officer reports that there has been a considerable improvement in the health of the troops, that the mortality is very much less, and that the admissions to hospital have been 47 per mille fewer than in the previous year.

	Strength.	Admissions.	Deaths.
1871—1872.	598·74	580	6
1872—1873.	649·96	606	1

95. The strength of the Regiment is shewn in the marginal statement. There are no local troops in Coorg, but the "Jamma ryots" are liable to be called out as already explained should any emergency arise.

European Commissioned Officers	...	8
Native do do	...	16
Do Non-Commissioned do	.	81
Fighting men ...	.	566
Paid Camp followers ...	..	80
Total...		751

IV. PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

AGRICULTURE.

96. The usual primitive system of agriculture obtains here as in other parts of India. The only plough cultivation worthy of notice is that of rice, and although the bullocks are wretched and the implements used very simple, the results are generally successful. The naturally fertile soil of the Province together with the large rain-fall places the agricultural community here on a far better and safer footing than their brethren in the plains, and the production of the Province not only provides for home consumption but leaves a large margin for export. The following comparative statement shews at a glance the extent of land under cultivation of rice and other crops.

Crops.	1871—72. Acres.	1872—73. Acres.	Increase.	Decrease.
Rice...	67,277	67,715	438	...
Ragi	1,395	1,382	...	13
Garden produce	72	72	...	...

Owing to the extension of cultivation of rice and other cereals, 596 acres of waste land were newly taken up, while 165 acres of cultivated land were resigned, thus shewing an increase in cultivation of 430 acres. The areca and cocoanut cultivation coming under the head of Bagayat or garden remains the same.

97. *Cardamoms.*—The Elettaria cardamomum which produces the officinal cardamoms so generally used on account of their cordial and sti-

mulant properties, is indigenous to certain evergreen forests of Coorg called "males" situated on the line of ghats at an elevation of from 2,500 to 5,000 feet above the level of the sea, where also are found the poon (*Calophyllum Elatum*), ebony, the wild nutmeg and the wild pepper. The plant grows to perfection in a light layer of vegetable mould resting on decayed primary rock. Elevation, moisture and shade are essential to it, but a little sun-light causes it to grow stout and bear good fruit. In the cardamom tract the mean temperature may be taken at 72, the maximum at 86 and the mean rain-fall at 121. Showers fall in March, April, September, October and November, and the south-west monsoon prevails during June, July and August. The system of cultivation pursued by the Coorgs is of the most primitive kind. They originally noticed that the plant was found only in places where the ground had been shaken by the fall of some large tree, especially when this had happened a short time previous to the falling of the annual showers in March and April, and in imitation of nature, during the months of February and March, they make small clearings in the Males, care being taken to leave from 20 to 30 yards of forest between each, lest there should be too great a decrease of moisture. On all sides of these clearings, young cardamom plants shoot up spontaneously during the early rains of the monsoon. The gardens come into bearing in October and September of the 4th year, and continue to give good crops for seven years, when the plots begin to look sickly; the Coorgs then fell large trees right across them. Young plants spring up, and many of the old plants have their stems and racemes killed by the fall, but fresh stems shoot from their rhizomes and the plants bear with increased vigor for seven years, when the same process of renovation is gone through again. The opinion held regarding this quasi-spontaneous growth of the plant is that the soil of the Males contains the seed in abundance. By felling a tree when making a new plot, the sun is admitted and the ground well shaken, which opens it up to the action of the air. By the slight admission of sun-light the temperature is raised to the point at which the seed will germinate: after seven years the plants appear to have exhausted the soil. The felling of a large tree across the plot smashes up the plants and prevents them bearing that year. Thus they have a year of rest. The tree that for years has been drawing from the soil the particles the cardamom plant requires, decomposes, and returns them again to the soil and the surrounding plants, which causes them to flourish anew. Cardamoms are harvested in the months of

October and November. They are gathered before fully ripe and are dried if possible by exposure to the rays of the sun. A garden 484 square yards in area will, on an average, give annually 12½ lbs. weight of garbled cardamoms, and four such gardens can be made in an acre of forest. The cardamom plant can be easily grown from seed; it also admits of transplantation, but will not last long except in a congenial soil. Propagation by tubers as suggested by Dr. Brandis is found to be the quickest method. Of late years, there have been great fluctuations in the price of this commodity. It is highly prized by all Asiatics, and owing to the increased facilities of transport the demand steadily increased, outran the supply, and very high prices were for some years realized. This however led to a large area of virgin forest being brought under cultivation, and the prices have again fallen considerably; but as the range of habitat of the plant is extremely limited, and as the demand for the spice is greatly increasing both in Europe and Asia, it is believed that ere long the price will go up again. Mr. Forsyth in the report on his expedition to Yarkhand, the chief trading depôt of Central Asia, states that in the Yarkhand bazar, cardamoms are sold at a rate which is twenty times as great as the price they then fetched in Coorg. The cardamom forests of Coorg have been rented out for Rs. 30,000 per annum on a ten years' lease, which expires in March 1878. Any forests that are not bought at the auction sales are worked by the ryots for Government.

98. *Coffee.*—Coffee, though the produce of an exotic, is now a staple commodity of Coorg, and to it the Province owes much of its prosperity.

99. The coffee plant is said to have been introduced by a Musalman pilgrim from Arabia into Mysore about 200 years ago, and thence into Coorg in the days of the Rajas. Captain LeHardy, the first Superintendent, did much to extend the cultivation among the natives; but it was not till 1854 that the attention of Europeans was turned to it, when it soon came to be looked upon as a most lucrative speculation. Large tracts of forest land were cleared and planted after the manner found to have answered best in Ceylon, which was a great mistake, as, owing to the alternate and lengthened periods of heat and moisture to which the plant is exposed in Coorg, a certain amount of shade, which can be increased or otherwise according to the season, is required by it.

100. A succession of bad seasons, the appearance of the "Bug" on

some estates, of the "Coffee Borer" on others, the Bombay Crisis, which made money so scarce, all helped to bring about the ruin of some of the finest properties and to destroy the public confidence in coffee cultivation in Coorg. The planters, however, profiting by experience have learnt that the coffee plant cannot be cultivated on any hard and fast method, but that the circumstances of locality and climate must be in all cases carefully considered. The Coffea Arabica belongs to the N. Order Cinchonaceæ. It is a large erect bush with copious evergreen foliage, and if left to itself grows to the height of 20 feet with a stem four inches in diameter; but is by the European planter topped at the height of between four and five feet. The flowers grow in clusters at the root of the leaves close to the branches; are pure white, and fragrant, resembling the flower of the Jasmine.

101. The ripe berries are oval, deep purple and succulent; and are spoken of as "Cherry Coffee." They usually contain two seeds flat on the one side and round on the other; but in some one of the seeds is abortive, and the other assumes a rounded form for want of the mutual pressure that would otherwise have been given. Coffee of this kind is called "Pea Berry," and fancy assigns to it the highest value in the market.

102. In a few parts of Coorg coffee can perhaps be grown in the open; but, as a rule, the planter now a days retains some of the primeval forest shade or allows a secondary growth to spring up. The charcoal tree (*Sponia Wightii*) which comes up spontaneously on all clearings in Coorg is very useful for purposes of shade. The jack fruit tree and the *Poinciana Regia* have also been found to be particularly suited to coffee and are planted out in large numbers.

103. The plant is propagated by cuttings or baddings; but is usually grown from seed, and on all estates there are large nurseries. The seed is put down in March or April and in fourteen months the plants are put out on the estate into small pits that have been prepared for them at a distance of five or six feet from each other. Much depends on the estates being carefully weeded, well roaded and drained, and on the plants being judiciously pruned. They give their maiden crop generally in the 3rd year. The flowers appear in March, and gentle showers or heavy mists at this time are much needed to set the

blossom. By December the fruit has ripened when it is gathered in baskets and taken to the pulper-house where the separation of the succulent part of the berry from the bean is effected.

104. The pulper is a cylinder, with a rough, indented surface fixed on a shaft and placed in a frame. It is made to revolve by bullock, hand or water power. The cherry coffee is fed into it from above by a spout and when bruised falls below into cisterns full of water. The beans are thus easily separated from the pulp and spread out on terraces to dry, and if this work is not carefully performed they become discolored. The cylinder pulper often cuts the beans, and such coffee is called "pulper bit" and loses about 20 per cent in value. To obviate this a machine called the "Disc pulper" has been invented and is by many preferred. The pulp forms good manure.

105. After the coffee is well dried it is put into bags and sent to the western coast or to Bangalore to be prepared for the home market. On the western coast the climate is not so favorable for drying coffee, and if by any accident the coffee is not shipped before the ports are closed in May the chances of loss are great.

106. On arrival at the "coffee works" it is examined, and if necessary thoroughly dried before the process of husking commences. It is then fed by coolies into a large circular iron trough and crushed (yet so gently that the bean is not injured) by large broad iron wheels which worked by steam power revolve in this groove. This machine is called the "Peeler." The coffee then falls into a receptacle whence it is taken by an Elevator and thrown into the "Winnower" which separates the chaff (used afterwards as fuel to work the engine) from the beans. The latter are then thrown into long cylinders with perforations of different sizes which revolving slowly sort them into three classes. The largest beans fetch the highest price. They are then garbled by hand; and all broken, discolored or pulper-bit beans constitute triage.

107. The charges for curing coffee and putting it on board ship are £ 5 per ton. The shipping charges to London through the Suez Canal are about £ 5 and round the Cape (a route now seldom used) £ 3 per ton.

108. The Coorg coffee very much resembles that grown on the Shevaroy and Nilgiri Hills. It is a flat middlesized bean of an average

weight and as the parchment and silver skin are very thin, it is easily husked. Of the coffee grown in the bamboo districts of Coorg about 86 bushels go to make up a ton, whereas it takes 90 to 95 bushels of that grown in the heavy forest tracts to make up a similar weight.

109. Occasionally an acre of land yields a ton of coffee, but on an average even on a good estate, seldom more than six cwts. an acre is obtained. A coffee estate in good order should give a return of 50 per cent on the outlay.

110. The subjoined comparative statement shews the extent and assessment of coffee land held by European and Native planters in Coorg:—

	1871—72.		1872—73.	
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
European	47,333	...	44,359	...
Native	28,942	...	28,947	...
Total.....	76,275	93,106	73,306	88,646

111. From this it will be observed that while 2,974 were resigned by the European planters, an addition of five acres was made to the extent held by the Natives of the country.

112. *Agricultural Stock.*—The following is a summary of the stock returns during the past and previous years, which shew a considerable decrease in the year under review.

	1871—72.	1872—73.	Increase.	Decrease.
Horned Cattle	1,20,794	1,13,733	...	7,061
Horses	133	130	..	3
Ponies	507	452	...	55
Donkeys	266	209	..	57
Sheep and Goats	7,402	5,467	.	1,395
Pigs	13,556	14,253	697	...
Carts	254	280	26	...
Ploughs	30,447	28,035	..	2,412
Total.....	1,73,359	1,62,559	723	11,523
			Deduct Decrease.....	723
			Net Decrease.....	10,800

113. The mortality from April to September was very great, amounting to about 7,000 head or nearly double the number registered in the corresponding months of the previous year. Latterly disease has somewhat abated, and rules have been promulgated with the object of segregating diseased cattle and placing them under treatment, but as sanitary measures are not popular some passive resistance is encountered. The loss to the ryots from the decrease in stock is calculated to be equivalent to Rs. 2,10,000 at a moderate computation. The number of carts is small, but steadily increasing.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

114. The total rain-fall for the year was registered at 130 inches and 63 cents, as against 130 for 1871—72; the increase is hardly appreciable. The fall of rain near the ghats was as might have been expected heavier than elsewhere, while the monsoon decreased in force as it travelled eastward over the champaign tracts bordering on Mysore. The climate during the past year cannot on the whole be said to have been salubrious. Fever of a virulent type prevailed to an unusual extent both in North and South Coorg and proved fatal in many cases within three days of attack. The readings of the thermometer during the past year were generally higher than in the preceding year as may be seen from the statistical return "3 Climate" appended to this report.

115. The harvest of the rice crop was not so good as was expected owing to the damage caused by the heavy rain which fell at the threshing season. The crops raised on dry or unirrigated lands were poor. Ragi failed in many places. There were very few breaks during the monsoon, and the constant moisture and want of sunshine prevented the ears from forming. In low-lying lands even the leaves rotted and the ryots lost the straw as well as the grain. Horse-gram which was sown later in the year succeeded well. The coffee crops generally were much smaller than they were expected to be, but the wonderfully high prices given for coffee in the markets have, to some extent, compensated the planters. The long drought in the beginning of 1872 injured cardamom plants and the produce of the season was much below the average. The price of cardamoms has also fallen considerably.

HORTICULTURE.

116. The small Cinchona Plantation at Mercara continues to flourish, and measures have been taken in view to its extension. Some of the European gentlemen to whom small quantities of Carolina rice seed were distributed for experimental culture failed to give them a trial, while others who did so have not succeeded, and as experiments in former years likewise failed, it may be concluded that the climate is too cold and uncongenial for the proper growth of foreign varieties of rice. The Officer in charge of the Jail sowed some sorgho which yielded very little grain, but plenty of straw. The experiment made with Queensland maize in the Jail Garden succeeded very well. A cart-load of cocoa plants was received from Travancore in July 1872; those taken to the neighbourhood of the western ghats have nearly all died, but elsewhere the plants kept in the shade have thriven. It is however too soon to form a decided opinion with regard to cocoa succeeding in Coorg.

FORESTS.

117. The general control of the forests in Coorg is vested in the Conservator of Forests for the Province of Mysore, whose head quarters are at Bangalore. An Assistant Conservator is in immediate charge, and as a convenient arrangement is placed in direct subordination to the Superintendent of Coorg, though under the departmental control of the Conservator. The more important timber forests are situated almost entirely in south east Coorg. They are deciduous and consist of teak and blackwood (*Pterocarpus marsupium*) matti (*Terminalia tomentosa*), and other second class timber. In South and South-west Coorg, the forests on the ghats are with but slight exceptions, evergreen, and from their position among inaccessible hills are not very valuable as timber producing forests. Several of them are fitted for the cultivation of cardamoms, and the very great majority of such forests were in 1868—69 leased for a period of ten years at a yearly rent of Rs. 30,000. From portions of the southern forests, the poonspar (*Calophyllum elatum*) can be floated, and is sold by the Department at Rs. 20 per standing tree. In North Coorg, the country more closely resembles that of the adjoining high lying plains of Mysore. The forests are more scattered, and while teak is scarce, honne and arsentega (*Nauclea cordi-*

folia) are abundant and well grown. Sandalwood is found in 5 out of the 6 talooks into which Coorg is divided, none being found in Padinalknad, or in any part of the heavily wooded tracts of other talooks.

118. The first Forest Rules for Coorg were introduced in August 1865. They provided simply for the reservation of certain trees, specified the rates at which they were to be sold, detailed certain concessions made to ryots and residents of Coorg, and introduced the license and pass-port system. The last section allowed the Superintendent of the Province, who was to exercise a general control over the Assistant Conservator, to stop the felling of any description of timber in any State Forest. By these rules, eight kinds of trees were strictly reserved at fixed rates. All other kinds were allowed free to ryots paying land revenue, while eleven kinds of trees other than the eight referred to above, were given at certain rates to traders, and at half those rates to men not being ryots but residents of Coorg When by degrees forest operations increased in the Province, and it became necessary to set apart State-forests and to demarcate them, while the Conservator visited the range more frequently, these rules proved totally inadequate, and on the 11th August 1871, rules for the better management and preservation of Government forests in Coorg were issued by the Government of India. At the same time, a list of the State-forests, the general boundary lines of which had been laid down by the Conservator of Forests, were published in the Gazette for general information. By these rules, the administration of the forests was vested in the Forest Officers, and the Superintendent of Coorg and his subordinates; the State-forests being entirely under the control of the Conservator and his Officers. Unauthorized felling or lopping; unauthorized collection of forest products of any kind; setting fire to forests; unauthorized grazing of cattle, unauthorized ingress to forests, were all made punishable by fine not exceeding Rs. 500, or imprisonment which might extend to six months. Provision was made for the disposal of drift or unclaimed timber and bamboos. The confiscation of axes, knives, carts, boats, or other tools, vehicles or implements, as also of all cattle and domestic animals used in an act which constituted an offence against these rules was also provided for Finally, the Chief Commissioner was empowered to frame and revise rules for the sale of timber, sandalwood or other forest products by auction or otherwise, such rules being binding on all purchasers under specified penalties. No trees were specified as reserved, and

no fixed rates were published; the rules contemplating the sale of all woods by Government from depôts only. The small depôt system has since been introduced, and is now on trial.

119. The following statement gives the quantity of wood felled by the Department during the eight years from 1864—65 to 1871—72, exclusive of the yield of forests removed on license :—

Description of wood	1864—65.	1865—66.	1866—67.	1867—68.	1868—69.	1869—70.	1870—71.	1871—72.	Totals.
Teak Logs . .	1,528	513	1,075	342	1,511	864	551	134	6,516
Jungle ...	17	. .	100	..	306	571	114	721	1,829
Branches	.		..	305		.	..	.	305
Tons									*Tons.*
Sandalwood . ..	83	116	62	99	105	96	50	62	673

120. During the year under review, 88½ miles of new demarcation lines were cut, and 21½ of old lines cleared out. The area of State forests remains at the approximate estimate of 375¼ square miles, exclusive of two evergreen forests, the areas of which have not yet been estimated.

121. Twenty acres were planted with teak, and twenty more were cleared for planting. At Waddar anc, sandal seed was dibbled in over an area of 30 acres, and at Gangavara, where a new plantation was commenced, 5 acres were fenced off and dibbled in. The total outlay on these plantations was Rs. 3,011.

122. The fellings were :—

Teak logs	195
Jungle logs and poles	1,625
Bamboos	1,15,275

123. Collections at depôts and sales :—

Collected.			Sold		
Timber.	Sandal.	Bamboos.	Timber.	Sandal.	Bamboos.
Poles and Logs.	Tons.			Tons.	No.
1863	90¾	. .	..	89½	115,275*

*Of this quantity 12,000 bamboos were given at a cost price to the

8th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, and the remainder were sold in the forests, including 269 poles and 51 logs given to the Public Works Department at cost price, but excluding 122 logs sold before removal to depôts.

124. The financial results of the year are :—

(1.)	Realizations ..	Rs.	84,425
	Deduct—		
	Realized on account of transactions of former years ..	Rs.	7,952
	To be refunded ..	„	58
	Balance	Rs.	76,414
	Add—		
	Outstandings on account of the year	„	12,402
	Value of the year's transactions	„	88,816
(2.)	Disbursements ..	Rs.	29,664
	Balance	„	59,152
	Add—		
	Difference between value of stock at commencement and close of the year		3,543
	Net Results of the year	„	62,695
	Estimated Surplus	Rs.	51,600

125. The contemplated operations for the current year are :—

(*a.*) To fell and sell 7,000 cubic feet of teak, and about 8,000 feet of junglewood, and 63 tons of sandalwood.

(*b.*) At small depôts, to collect and sell about 1,250 feet of teak; about 1,300 logs of junglewood of various sizes, and 250 cart-loads of small bamboos, &c. To fell and sell 40 poon and irapu trees on the Cannanore Ghat, and throughout Coorg about 500,000 bamboos.

(*c.*) To continue the extension of the Karmad and Kutampolle plantations; also at Anckadu if successful this year. To

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extend the sandal plantations at Waddurane this year, and at Gangavara.

(*d.*) To continue the demarcation work, to open out some roads much required in the forests; and to build three forest huts.

MINES AND QUARRIES.

126. There are no mines in Coorg. The whole of the metal in use is imported. The soil has not been observed to contain metallic particles, nor have any other circumstances that would indicate them been perceived. Granite and laterite are quarried in a few localities for building materials.

MANUFACTURES.

127. The Coorg knives, some of which are highly finished and handsomely ornamented, are the only articles made in the country worthy of notice. In the village of Sirangal on the north-east frontier the shawls (Kammarbands) with an ornamental border which are worn by the Coorgs, are manufactured. In North Coorg the coarse cotton cloth worn by field laborers is made, and a fine description of cloth is woven in small quantities at Kodlipet. Manufacturing industry has made little or no progress amongst the population, owing perhaps to the excessive dampness of the climate during the prevalence of the south-west monsoon especially, and almost every article used in the country has in consequence to be imported. The workmanship of the village carpenters and blacksmiths is of the rudest description.

TRADE.

128. The only exports are coffee, cardamoms, timber, a small quantity of paddy (rice in the husk) and oranges. Mangalore, Cannanore and Tellicherry are the ports to which goods are sent from the western and southern parts of the Province. In the north and east of Coorg, the trade is with and through Mysore. From Mercara, the traffic goes both east and west, either to Mangalore or the Western Coast or Mysore and Bangalore. The great drawback to trade with the Western Coast is that unless goods are shipped or landed by the beginning of June, the

violence of the monsoon prevents any vessel coming near the shore till the end of October.

129. With the exception of rice and arrack, almost every article of food and clothing, both necessaries and luxuries, are brought up the ghats. From Mysore, the principal imports are gram, cloth, oil, ghee, curry-stuff and spice, sugar, fowls and eggs, cattle and sheep, tobacco, hardware and chunam. And from the Western Coast, cocoanuts, salt, dried fish, hardware, cloths, arms and ammumtion, sugar, cocoanut-oil, areca-nuts and pepper. Large quantities of European liquor are also imported. The difficulty of procuring any reliable statistics on this subject is very great; a large portion not only of the products intended for home consumption, but also of the imports and exports being carried on pack bullocks by paths and cross country roads.

PUBLIC WORKS.

RETROSPECT.

130. Before the annexation of the country in 1834, little deserving the name of public works may be said to have existed. The mountainous and jungly nature of the country favored a policy of exclusion, which in former times was the best safe guard to the people of this small Province; and accordingly we find that the only routes used were the defile passing under the Siddeshvar Hill and the Heggala Pass, neither of which were anything better than tortuous tracks suitable only for pack bullocks. With the prevailing heavy rain-fall moreover, there was little need to resort to a system of water storage, as in Mysore, and the deep troughs of the Kaveri and Lakshmantirtha rivers with their feeders, preclude the construction of anicuts. Of irrigation works therefore there were and still are none. Of public buildings, the only work deserving of any note was the Palace* in the Mercara Fort (now used as officers' quarters for the regiment there stationed). This work is stated to have been commenced by Lingarajendra Wadiyar in 1812, and finished in 1814. It is a spacious solid two storied building, and is built on the

* It bears the following inscription "The pious who praise Almighty God, by whose grace this magnificent Palace was constructed after the removal of the rugged hill top, shall enjoy eternal happiness in this world and in the world to come."

quadrangular plan without any architectural pretence. The palaces of Nalknad and Haleri are quite unworthy of the name.

131. After the annexation of the country, the Madras Government in 1838—39 undertook to extend the western communications by a line of 103 miles in length from Fraserpet, *viâ* Mercara to Mangalore, with a view "to enable troops and artillery to move with ease through the talooks of Canara which had lately been in revolt against Government." The Sampaji Ghat, leading down from Mercara 19 miles in length, and rising 2,500 feet, was the first of the great western passes opened on an easy slope for wheel carriages, and it is a noble monument of the genius of Lieutenant Fast (of the Madras Engineers) who died at the age of 25, two years after his work on the Sampaji road, while carrying out a similar undertaking in the Coimbatore District. At a later date, owing to the extremely unhealthy and difficult nature of the old military road leading from Mysore *viâ* Manantoddy and the Perriah pass to Tellicherry and Mangalore, it was determined to open a more direct line through South Coorg, and Lieutenant (now Colonel, retired) Francis of the Engineers in April 1853, completed, after 4 years' work, the Periyambadi Ghat with this object at a cost of Rs. 2,00,385. Subsequently, in order to place Mangalore and Mercara in direct military communication with each other, the line from the latter place to the head of the Periyambadi Ghat (passing through Virajendrapet) was commenced, though never very completely worked out.

132. Down to the year 1862, there was no special Department Public Works for Coorg. Officers of the Madras Department from Malabar and South Canara taking charge respectively of the Periyambadi Ghat and its eastern approach as far as Anechaukur and of the Sampaji Ghat, while the Mysore Executive Engineers of the Hassan and Mysore Divisions shared between them the communications, &c. of the northern and eastern portions of the Province. Till quite lately, moreover, the Madras Department were in charge of the Fort and military buildings at Mercara. In 1862, an arrangement was adopted by which an Assistant Engineer and small subordinate staff (under the orders of the Chief Engineer of Mysore) were set apart for Coorg, which henceforward bore the whole charges for construction and maintenance of roads, civil buildings, &c. The Madras Government profited very considerably by this change, not only saving all outry for Coorg roads in

its Department Public Works Budget, but enjoying the entire advantage of the tolls at the foot of both the ghat roads, and at the same time continuing to reap the full benefit of the large and increasing custom receipts at Mangalore and Cannanore, which almost entirely depend on the main arteries of traffic passing through Coorg.

133. Between 1857—58 and 1861—62, the average outlay on Public Works was only Rs. 8,261 while that between 1862—63 and 1871—72 it has been Rs. 97,835 Comparatively high, however, as has been the outlay during later years, it is freely acknowledged as inadequate to the real wants of the Province. Owing to strong representations addressed to the Government of India, the Budget limit was raised in 1866 to 1½ lakhs, and subsequently to 2 lakhs, which, had it been maintained, would have allowed of a much called for change in the construction of main roads to supersede those, which, having been constructed under adverse conditions, have proved themselves to be but slight aids to traffic. A main line was thus projected through Siddapoor in the heart of Coorg, which would at once have proved the greatest relief to through traffic whether by the Periyambadi or Sampaji Ghats. Unfortunately however the great year of deficit 1869—70, necessitated the reduction of the Budget limit to Rs. 1¼ lakhs, and since then not only has the limit been reduced to less than one lakh, but the charges for all the military buildings, Post Office, and Telegraph Departments have been provided for out of the yearly grant, thus definitely, for the time at least, preventing all possibility of carrying out the much needed change in regard to the main lines of communication above adverted to.

134. Both the ghats and their approaches have since 1862 (when their condition was most deplorable) been very much improved as regards maintenance of surface; but the only large new undertaking in the matter of communications has been the construction of a through line (44¾ miles in length) leading from Mercara *viâ* Somwarpet to Kodlipet in North Coorg, and affording direct communication with Munjarabad and the Hassan District of Mysore. The total cost of this line (commenced June 1860 and completed as a fair weather road in March 1868) was Rs. 91,854. A fair weather cart road 9 feet in width, has been opened from Virajendrapet *viâ* Siddapoor to Periyapatna, and a trace made from Siddapoor to the foot of the ghat leading up to Mercara. A very useful short line has also been opened out connecting the Sampaji Ghat.

with the foot of that leading down from Mercara towards Virajendrapet. Fair whether cart tracks have likewise been made from Attur to Ponnarupet, and a trace marked out (by order of Her Majesty's Secretary of State) *viâ* Kiggatnad to meet a road leading north from Manantoddy in Wynad. Owing to deficiency of means, however, this like other projected new communications has been indefinitely postponed.

135. Of civil buildings constructed since the transfer, the only one of importance is that for the Assistant Superintendent, Talook Cutcherry, &c., at Virajendrapet. This work cost Rs. 32,553 and was finished last year. The projected new jail at Mercara had to be abandoned for lack of funds, after some outlay had been incurred. As before noted, the Madras Government till last year had charge of the military buildings at Mercara; and as the roof of the palace inside the fort used for the officers' mess and quarters shewed considerable weakness, Rs. 44,000 was devoted to effecting the requisite repairs in 1869-70. A very considerable outlay has moreover been incurred in building new sepoys' lines (now about half finished).

136. The cost of establishment has been, and always must continue, high in Coorg (ranging from 7 35 per cent in 1862-63 to 28·77 in 1871-72) owing to several causes, among which may be enumerated the impossibility of securing the services of natives of the Province sufficiently well educated to act as Overseers, Accountants, or Writers; the unhealthiness of the climate: and also the small budget limit, which requiring so much to be done in a small way, prevents concentration of expenditure and supervision upon any large operations. For ordinary road work, the labor which comes in mainly from Mysore about July disappears in February and March; a sufficiency may ordinarily be secured by timely arrangements, but of skilled labor there is next to none, with the exception of some coast men who are useful as revetment-builders on the ghats. Carpenters, bricklayers, stone-cutters, sawyers and blasters have to be engaged in different parts of Mysore, and frequently it has been found most economical to send both timber and dressed stone girders ready wrought from that Province. Doubtless by the offer of very high wages, any required quantity of labor could be secured, but as the prosperity of Coorg is so much bound up with the European industry devoted to coffee cultivation, considerable caution has to be exercised in heightening the price of labor.

137. However congenial the climate of Coorg may be to European feelings, it has proved very inimical to the Department, the members of which are, from the nature of their duties, probably more exposed to feverish influences than others. It is during the height of the monsoon, which falls with tremendous violence on the ghat roads, that the greatest injury has to be looked for and guarded against by attention on the part of the departmental establishment; and to this exposure during the most inclement season, the sickness may no doubt in great measure be attributed. But perhaps the establishment has suffered more during the early part of each season, from March to the end of May, when the southern road, *viâ* Tittamatti to foot of the Periyambadi Ghat, Virajendrapet, and also the lower portion of the Sampaji Ghat, have always proved feverish.

RESULTS OF THE YEAR UNDER REVIEW.

138. The grant for the year, including a supplemental allotment of Rs. 10,000 for military works, was Rs. 1,01,000; but as an appropriation of only Rs. 5,167 of the latter allotment was ultimately solicited, it was practically Rs. 96,167. The actual expenditure was Rs. 90,503, showing a lapse of Rs. 10,497 on the larger amount, and of Rs. 5,664 on that of the aggregate of the original grant and the appropriated portion of the supplemental allotment. The subjoined statements classify the expenditure.

Statement shewing Expenditure against Grant for 1872—73 :—

Heads of Service.	Original Budget Grant.	As modified after issue of Budget Orders	Expenditure.	Compared with modification.	
				More.	Less.
Original Works ..	22,470	19,799	3,492	..	16,307
Repairs ...	45,630	57,901	53,052		4,849
Establishment ..	21,100	21,100	20,514		586
Tools and Plant .	800	1,000	765	.	235
Stock . .		1,200		..	1,200
Profit and Loss . .		.			...
Total . .	91,000	1,01,000	77,823		23,177
Increase of Stock Balances	...		12,680	12,680	..
Grand total...	91,000	1,01,000	90,503	12,680	23,177
			Net Savings		10,497

Classified Expenditure under the different Budget Heads:—

	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
Military	6,687	2,610	9,297
Civil Buildings (Rs. 11,661—16,145) write back ...	4,484	6,914	2,430
Agricultural	240	500	740
Communications (Rs. 3,203—2,154)	1,049	43,028	44,077
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	...	...	...
Total.....	3,492	53,052	56,544
Establishment ..			20,514
Tools and Plant... ...			765
Profit and Loss... ...			...
			77,823
Increase of Stock Balance ...			12,680
Grand Total			90,503

139. ORIGINAL WORKS—*Military.*—The expenditure on original military works was Rs. 6,687, the most important work being that connected with the iron roof of the Mercara Palace, in use as Officers' quarters. The other works were, roofing the fort magazine, and constructing stables and out-offices. Owing to the transfer of military works from Madras to Coorg this charge fell on the Coorg Budget.

140. *Civil Buildings.*—The works under this head included the new offices for the Assistant Superintendent, the Assistant Engineer, and the Assistant Conservator of Forests; alterations to St. Mark's Church, and to a latrine for the jail and treasury guards, the aggregate outlay on which was Rs. 11,518. The progress of the first of these works was not as good as was anticipated, owing to unavoidable causes connected with the site; but it will be pushed on to completion as rapidly as possible.

141. *Communications.*—The petty work remaining for completing the Wurti bridge was finished, and some progress was made in commencing the Choranhalla bridge on the Mercara and Kodlipet road; but persistent sickness amongst the work-people prevented the foundations even being got in. The completion of this bridge is a matter of much importance to traffic, and the continued delay in its construction is unfortunate. The circumstances which have led to this result appear to call for special consideration. The opening out of the bridle-path from Mercara to Siddapur was completed. The aggregate outlay under this head was Rs. 3,203.

142. REPAIRS.—Repairs were made to various military buildings at Mercara, at an aggregate cost of Rs. 2,610. Repairs were also executed to the Jail, Central School, and other minor civil buildings, at an outlay of Rs. 6,914. Those required to the Central School are estimated to cost Rs. 4,430, of which sum ¾ was expended during the year under report, in collecting materials. The outlay on the existing ghats and lines of road was as follows :—

1.	Periyambadi ghat and approaches	Rs. 14,175
2.	Sampaji ghat and do	„ 13,089
3.	Mercara-Periyambadi road	„ 4,595
4.	Mercara-Kodlipet road	„ 6,371
5.	Virajpet-Periyapatna road	„ 1,819
	Other minor repairs	„ 2,979
	Total Rs.	43,028

being about Rs. 300 in excess of that incurred in 1871—72. The condition of the Periyambadi and Sampaji Ghats was satisfactory; but the approaches to both are not in as good a state as could be desired; and a larger outlay than that practicable within the present budget limit is reported to be required for the necessary metalling. The charges connected with the repair of these ghats and their approaches are unavoidably heavy, and the sum available is insufficient to provide for their being carried out effectively. Toll-bars have recently been established on the ghats, the proceeds realized from which will be assigned specially to supplement the allotments available for the due repair of the ghat roads.

143. ESTABLISHMENT.—The charges were Rs. 20,514, or 22·7 per cent on the total public works outlay, as against Rs. 24,827, or 29·5 per cent in the previous year, shewing a reduction of Rs. 4,313 or 6·8 per cent. The percentage rate was lower than that of either of the preceding four years.

144. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.—The difficulty in obtaining skilled labor for the military works to be dealt with, prevented the utilization of the full amount available for outlay on this class of works; and the unfortunate sickness amongst the laborers collected for employment on the Chornhalla bridge, unavoidably stopped the progress of that work. To these causes the non-utilization of the full amount of the grant is doubtless,

chiefly, if not wholly, due ; though it may possibly be also to some extent ascribable to the Assistant Engineer's ill-health during a part of the year, and the engrossing character of his office duties. As it is however of much importance that the Province shall have the fullest benefit of the funds allotted to it for outlay on public works, the Chief Commissioner has ordered that every effort may be made in good time, during the current year, to ensure the perfection of the arrangements needed with that object, and hopes that the next annual report will shew that this has been the case, and that the progress of the Chorulalla bridge towords completion has been satisfactory.

TELEGRAPH.

145. The messages sent and received through the telegraph office at Mercara were :—

	In 1872—73	In 1871—72.
Received	1,817	1,511
Sent	1 159	908
Passing through	26 114	33,992
Total.	29,390	36,111

The total receipts of the Department were Rs. 2,710, against 2,130 in 1871—72, and the disbursements Rs. 14,518, against Rs. 11,837 in 1871—72. The increase under the latter head was due to the Superintendent having drawn pay for a longer period in Coorg than in the previous year.

POST OFFICE.

146. The receipts and disbursements of the Postal Department are shewn below :—

	Receipts	Disbursements.
Imperial Post	6,238	4,115
District Post	1,305	5,383
Total	7,543	9,498

147. There was thus a deficit on the year of Rs. 1,955, which is

due entirely to the District Post. It must however be remembered that no credit is taken by the District Post for the large number of official letters carried free through its agency. The total number of letters despatched by the Imperial Post was 66,409 and by the District Post 276,666.

V. REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(a) IMPERIAL REVENUE,—LAND REVENUE.

148. The demand for 1872-73 was Rs. 2,63,358-3-10, as against Rs. 2,67,900—3—4 for the previous year, as shewn in the subjoined statement :—

	1871—72.	1872—73.	Increase.	Decrease.
Land Revenue	151 854 0 0	153,307 5 7	1,453 5 7	0 0 0
Dhuli Paddy	18,033 10 10	17,951 10 9	0 0 0	82 0 1
Kumri . . .	228 2 1	513 4 2	285 2 1	0 0 0
Coffee Assessment .	93,105 10 3	88,646 8 3	0 0 0	4,459 2 0
Survey charges collected .	107 4 0	80 6 0	0 0 0	26 14 0
Miscellaneous .	4,571 8 2	2 859 1 1	0 0 0	1,712 7 1
Total..	2,67,900 3 4	2,63,358 3 10	1,738 7 8	6,280 7 2
			Deduct Increase .. .	1,738 7 8
			Net Decrease .	4,541 15 6

149. The falling off in land revenue is mainly due to the decrease in coffee assessment. The following is a comparative statement of the sources of the imperial revenue other than the land for the past and previous years:—

ITEMS.	1871—72.	1872—73.	Increase.	Decrease.
Forest . .	90,036 10 2	88 561 0 5	0 0 0	1,475 9 9
Abkari	1,17 921 4 5	1,21 910 11 6	3 989 7 1	0 0 0
Stamps ..	13 507 12 0	16,284 7 5	2,776 11 5	0 0 0
Law and Justice	22 186 10 6	26 681 8	4,494 13 7	0 0 0
Public Works ..	1 575 9 3	1 798 5 4	222 12 1	0 0 0
Post Office. ..	6 850 7 0	7 513 9 11	693 2 11	0 0 0
Telegraph . .	2 129 12 6	2 710 1 0	580 4 6	0 0 0
Miscellaneous . . .	2,348 10 10	2,675 13 2	327 2 4	0 0 0
Total . . .	2,[illegible],556 12 8	2,68,165 8 10	13,084 5 11	1,475 9 9

The causes of variation in the above sources of income will be treated under the head of finance.

(b) REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

PROVINCIAL REVENUES.

150. The Provincial Revenues consist of the proceeds of the assessed taxes, jail labor, and registration fees, &c., the details of which are shewn in the subjoined comparative statement:—

	Receipts for 1871—72	Receipts for 1872—73.	Increase.	Decrease.
Assessed taxes	10,272 2 11	10,075 10 3	0 0 0	196 8 8
Jails	776 6 0	1,577 4 2	800 14 2	0 0 0
Registration	1,786 4 0	1,408 4 0	0 0 0	378 0 0
Cemetery fees	0 0 0	78 0 0	78 0 0	0 0 0
Total ...	12,834 11 11	13,139 2 5	878 14 2	574 8 8

LOCAL AND DISTRICT FUNDS.

151. The demand for the past and previous years is shewn below:—

	1871—72.	1872—73.	Increase.	Decrease.
Market fees	1,002 0 7	1,035 4 5	32 8 10	0 0 0
Sale of and fines on stray cattle.	1,479 0 6	1,391 6 5	0 0 0	87 10 1
Ferry contract	730 3 0	876 9 0	146 6 0	0 0 0
Tolls	4,945 1 4	7,147 4 3	2,202 2 11	0 0 0
Fees for staging bungalows	0 0 0	1,338 6 4	1,338 6 4	0 0 0
Refunds	0 0 0	834 11 11	834 11 11	0 0 0
Fees for stamping weights and measures	0 0 0	2 13 0	2 13 0	0 0 0
Miscellaneous receipts	0 0 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	0 0 0
Total	8,157 0 5	12,630 15 4		

ROAD CESSES.

152. No such cess is levied in Coorg.

EDUCATION CESSES.

153. The plough tax for educational purposes was introduced during the year, and Rs. 2,643—8—0 were collected. The rate of levy is—

For a Jamma ryot 4 Annas
" Sagu 3 "
" Dry land holder 3 "
} per plough.

The proceeds from school fees was Rs. 390—9—0 in 1872—73, as against Rs. 407—11—0 in the year previous.

MUNICIPAL REVENUES.

154. The demand under this head for the past and previous years is compared in the statement given below :—

	1871—72.	1872—73.	Increase.	Decrease.
Octroi .. .	1,441 12 1	2 760 1 10	318 5 9	0 0 0
Tax on professions	2,800 9 0	2,894 11 1	94 2 1	0 0 0
Miscellaneous . .	589 6 9	812 5 7	222 14 10	0 0 0
Total .	4,831 11 10	6,467 2 6	1,635 0 0	0 0 0

155. The items classed under the head of miscellaneous are fines for breach of Municipal Rules, sale of and fines on stray cattle, tax on kilns, sale of manure, &c.

FINANCE.

156. ABSTRACT OF RECEIPTS.—The following statement shews the receipts of 1872—73 under all heads of revenue as compared with those of the year previous :—

		1871—72.	1872—73.	Increase.	Decrease.
Imperial.	Land Revenue ...	2,48,584 0 2	2,41,845 5 9	0 0 0	6 738 10 5
	Forest . .	92 143 14 3	84 424 9 5	0 0 0	8,019 4 10
	Abkari	1 19 021 2 5	1,22 897 2 6	3,876 0 1	0 0 0
	Stamps .. .	13,507 12 0	16,284 7 5	2,776 11 5	0 0 0
	Law and Justice .	22,183 10 6	26,762 8 1	4,578 13 7	0 0 0
	Post Office	6,850 7 0	7,543 9 11	693 2 11	0 0 0
	Telegraph .	2,129 12 0	2,719 1 0	589 4 6	0 0 0
	Miscellaneous	2,431 7 10	2,691 4 11	259 13 1	0 0 0
	Public Works and Military Refunds ..	14 733 12 7	2,502 8 11	0 0 0	12 231 3 8
Provincial.	Assessed Taxes ..	17,591 6 1	16 312 11 8	0 0 0	1,278 10 5
	Jails . .	776 6 0	1,577 4 2	800 14 2	0 0 0
	Registration Fees ..	1,786 4 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	Cemetery Fees	0 0 0	78 0 0	78 0 0	0 0 0
	Local or District Funds	8094 4 5	12,676 3 4	4,581 14 11	0 0 0
	Educational Cesses .	407 11 0	3,034 1 0	2,626 6 0	0 0 0
	Municipal Revenue .	4 518 15 10	6,283 1 6	1,764 1 8	0 0 0
	Total .. .	5 5,065 14 7	5,49,031 3 7	22,616 2 4	28,645 13 4

The causes of variation in the above will now be adverted to.

157. *Land Revenue.*—The falling off under this head is mainly owing to the dues on coffee estates not being paid pending the disposal of applications to resign portions of them or for suspension of assessment to enable their proprietors to recover from their losses ; which entailing as it does a re-survey of the lands, is necessarily a work of time.

158. *Forests.*—The receipts under this item likewise shew a decrease owing to the collection of the rents on the cardamom jungles being in arrears. What with a poor crop and a considerable fall in the prices, many of the renters state they are unable to meet the demands against them which may probably have to be remitted. The expediency of revising the present system of putting up the leases of these jungles to auction is now engaging attention. As the practice of granting licenses to private individuals to fell reserved timber on the payment of seigniorage was found to be objectionable, it has been discontinued ; but the decrease of Rs. 2,401—10—5 in the receipts from license fees arising therefrom has been all but counterbalanced by the sale proceeds of timber felled departmentally, amounting to Rs. 2,285—1—8.

159. *Abkari.*—During the year 1866—67, the direct manufacture of spirits by Government was entirely discontinued and the Sadar Distillery system as followed in Oudh was introduced. The increased income from abkari is partly attributable to the hot competition maintained amongst the distillers, (for though the number of shops for the retail vend of spirituous and fermented liquors is restricted, higher prices are paid for licenses,) and to the receipts from the still-head duty having risen from Rs. 86,636—7—6 to Rs. 87,571—1—6.

160. *Stamps.*—The income from the vend of stamps has increased nearly 25 per cent owing probably to the brisk trade in coffee, the price of which rose considerably in the past year, and to the increased number of suits.

161. *Law and Justice.*—The falling off under this head was caused by the magisterial fines imposed during the past year, being Rs. 777-10-6 less than in the one previous.

162. *Local or District Funds.*—The increase under this head was caused chiefly from the levy of fees for Staging Bungalows during the year, and the larger contributions on account of tolls on the ghat roads being received from the Madras Government.

163. *Education Cesses.*—The increase under this head has been accounted for in para 153.

164. *Municipal Revenues.*—The increase in revenue is owing to the collections of the octroi in the municipalities being farmed instead of being collected by Government agency.

165. The other items do not call for remark.

166. EXPENDITURE.—The disbursements amounted to Rs. 5,59,455—7—1, as against 6,00,003—10—5 in the year previous. The following is an abstract of the expenditure in 1872—73, compared with that of 1871—72.

	1871—72.	1872—73.	Increase.	Decrease.
Civil and Political Establishments and Civil Contingencies	34,231 10 9	38,428 13 10	4,197 3 1	0 0 0
Judicial Charges, Courts, Prison, &c, ...	19,741 4 0	19,715 11 1	1,974 7 1	0 0 0
Police charges ...	1,301 0 8	1,270 0 0	0 0 0	31 0 8
Military	2,33 119 7 3	2,07,655 6 6	0 0 0	25,494 0 9
Post Office . ..	1,306 14 6	42 3 13 0	0 0 0	53 1 6
Electric Telegraph	9,707 0 9	11,837 12 0	2,130 11 3	0 0 0
Superannuation and retired allowances	4,923 1 1	6,910 6 11	1,987 5 10	0 0 0
Ecclesiastical	7,140 11 8	5,578 12 0	0 0 0	1,861 15 8
Public Works .. .	1,08,919 2 10	91,575 0 0	0 0 0	14,244 2 10
Education .	13,764 15 2	16,1 4 9 2	2,369 10 0	0 0 0
Local Funds . .	10,172 6 5	8,609 1 0	0 0 0	1,563 5 5
Miscellaneous .	5,277 12 9	4,266 2 2	0 0 0	1,011 10 7
Total .	4,50,635 7 10	4,19,05 7 8	12,659 5 3	41,259 5 5
Other Charges	1,49,368 2 9	1,40,459 15 5	0 0 0	8,908 3 4
Grand Total .	6,00,003 10 7	5,59,49 7 1	12,659 5 3	55,167 8 9
			Deduct Increase .	12,659 5 3
			Net Decrease	40,508 3 6

The causes of fluctuation in expenditure will now be briefly stated.

167. *Civil and Political Establishments and Civil Contingencies.*—There was an increase of Rs. 4,197-3-1 under this head owing to larger salary being drawn by the 1st Assistant Superintendent on promotion.

168. *Judicial Charges.*—The increase of Rs. 1,974—7—1 under this item of charge is due to the increase granted to judicial establishments during the year.

169. *Military.*—The large decrease of Rs. 25,494—0—9 was chiefly caused by the number of troops being smaller than in last year.

170. *Electric Telegraph.*—The increase of Rs. 2,130—11—3 is due to the Assistant Superintendent of the Division having drawn pay in Coorg for a longer period than in the previous year.

171. *Superannuation and Retired Pensions.*—The increase of Rs. 1,987—5—10 was caused by fresh pensions granted and gratuities paid

172. *Ecclesiastical.*—The decrease of Rs. 1,801—15—8 was owing to the Chaplain having been absent on sick leave.

173. *Public Works.*—The decrease of Rs. 14,244—2—10 was caused by reduction of Budget grants.

174. *Education.*—The increase of Rs. 2,369—10—0 was owing to payments having increased in consequence of the new scheme sanctioned by the Government of India being introduced.

175. *Miscellaneous.*—The saving of Rs. 1,011—10—7 was caused by the transfer of the charges for Travellers' Bungalows to District Funds.

176. *Local Funds.*—Decrease owing to repairs of District Roads being less expensive.

177. *Other Charges.*—Under the head of other charges the items noted below are included, and the decrease over the previous year's disbursements was Rs. 8,908—3—2, of which nearly three-fourths occurred under the head refunds and drawbacks.

	1871—72			1872—73.			Increase.			Decrease.		
Refunds and Drawbacks	8,659	14	7	1,912	7	1	0	0	0	6,747	7	6
Charges of collection including cost of salt and opium and cost of maintaining re-productive works	1,17,768	15	7	1,15,493	14	2	0	0	0	2,275	1	5
Allowances and assignments payable under treaty and other engagements	9,055	5	3	9,169	11	0	114	5	9	0	0	0
Allowance to District and Villagers and Inamdars and charitable grants	13,883	15	2	13,883	15	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1,49,368	2	7	1,40,459	15	5	114	5	9	9,022	8	11
							Deduct Increase ..			114	5	9
							Net Decrease.....			8,908	3	2

VI. VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

178. The mortality from different causes in the past and previous years is shewn below :—

Causes of Death	In 1872—73.			In 1871—72.
	Men	Women.	Total.	
Cholera	..	...	...	6
Small Pox	249	142	391	43
Fever	1,227	1,080	2,307	2,194
Bowel complaints	170	184	354	402
Suicide	5	2	7	3
Wounding	1	3	4	8
Accidents	13	5	18	21
Snake-bite and wild beasts	4	3	7	5
Other Causes	229	251	480	387
Total	1,898	1,670	3,568	3,069

179. The Civil Surgeon reports that small pox was prevalent in and about Mercara at the commencement of the year, and that there are still many cases in the neighbourhood of Virajendrapet ; malarious fevers have also been unusually rife throughout the year. From these two causes the increase in the deaths is very large, but the census shews that the population has been under-estimated hitherto, and the death rate is consequently only 21·19 per mille, instead of 28·31 as shewn in the returns of last year.

180. The number of births registered was 2159, of which 1142 were males and 1017 females. Though there are 259 births more than in the previous year, the births are less than two thirds of the deaths owing to the large number of migratory coolies who come to work on the coffee plantations. As these coolies leave their families in the low country they do not contribute to the births in Coorg, but many of them die from exposure to the cold and damp. The infant mortality which is very great especially in the Cantonment of Mercara has been made the subject of enquiry. The Coorgs judge of the healthiness of a locality by the appearance of the children in the neighbourhood, and it is a curious fact that the upper part of the town of Virajendrapet, which is compara-

tively healthy, is swarming with juvenile life, while there are very few children to be seen in the houses in the lower and more unhealthy portion of the Pet.

(*b.*) HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

181. The subjoined statement shews the number of patients admitted into the different Hospitals and Dispensaries during the year, and the way in which the patients were disposed of.

	Remaining on the 31st March 1872.	Admitted during 1872—73.	Cured.	Died.	Remaining on the 31st March 1873.
Civil Dispensary, Mercara.					
Europeans and East Indians (In-patients)	1	10	11		...
Europeans and East Indians (Out-patients)	6	345	317	1	3
Natives .. .. (In-patients) ...	12	202	173	22	19
Natives .. .. (Out-patients) .	46	4,497	4,470	17	56
Total.....	65	5,054	5,001	40	78
Civil Dispensary, Virajendrapet.					
Europeans and East Indians. Out-patients .	...	61	61	...	...
Natives	7	2,170	2,171	1	5
Total ..	7	2,231	2,232	1	5
Hospital, 8th Regiment, N. I.	24	606	615	1	14
Mercara Jail Hospital	9	228	234	1	7
Total	105	8,124	8,082	43	104
Total of 1871—72	78	7,663	7,586	50	105

182. The number of cases of each disease treated and the deaths from each disease are exhibited in Appendix V, B.

183. *Civil Dispensary at Mercara.*—The Civil Dispensary at Mercara afforded relief to 15 in-patients, and 282 out-patients more than in the previous year ; the percentage of mortality was less, and the funds are improving. The Medical Officer reports that there was an increase in cases of malarious fever, rheumatism and venereal diseases; also that

many of the inhabitants suffer from scurvy. It is further represented that the majority of the people who seek admission as in-patients are in a deplorably broken down state of health ; some being beggars infected with incurable diseases, who became a permanent burden on the institution, and yet cannot be sent away as they would probably die in the street.

184. *Civil Dispensary at Virajendrapet.*—The Civil Dispensary at Virajendrapet is not supported as it ought to be by the residents in South Coorg, and the want of funds prevents in-patients from being received : there was a slight increase in the number of out-patients which amounted to 2231, and only one death is reported.

185. *Establishment.*—The Civil Surgeon states that there has been a great deal of fever and disease of the spleen among the different establishments.

186. *Health of Troops and Prisoners.*—The health of the troops has been reported on in Part II, Section E, Military, and the improvement in the physical state of the prisoners was mentioned in Section C, Prisons.

C. VACCINATION.

187. The establishment consists of two vaccinators who draw Rs. 15 per mensem each. These men were reported last year to have been very remiss in the performance of their duties ; but the Civil Surgeon states that under constant supervision and after the infliction of one or two heavy fines, they have worked much better and have maintained a supply of good lymph. One thousand six hundred and twenty eight operations, of which 1335 were successful, have been performed, while the number of successful cases last year was only 608. The cost of each successful case was four annas, and if the operations performed by the Medical Subordinates be included in the calculation, the cost is reduced to three annas four pies. The Hospital Assistant attached to the Superintendent's Camp inspected the work done in the villages which were visited on circuit, and it appears that a very small proportion of the population has been vaccinated ; there is at the same time reason to believe that the objections of the villagers to undergo the operation can be overcome with a little persuation and judicious treatment.

VII. INSTRUCTION.

GENERAL SYSTEM OF INSTRUCTION AND RETROSPECT.

I. EDUCATIONAL PROCEEDINGS UP TO 1857.

188. The connection of Government with education in Coorg dates from the assumption of the country, by the British in 1834. Colonel Fraser who accompanied the Coorg Field Force in the capacity of Political Agent to the Governor General was, in common with all Europeans who have been brought into contact with them, greatly interested in the Coorgs as a race, and was extremely anxious to promote their improvement both morally and intellectually. The sanction of the Supreme Government was obtained for the establishment of English and Kanarese schools at Mercara and Virajendrapet, and of a Kanarese school at Hatgatnad in Kiggatnad.

189. *Changes in* 1813.—In 1813 Captain LeHardy, the Superintendent, propsed to redistribute the educational grant in such a way as to provide 11 Kanarese schools at the reduced rate of Rs. 5 each a month, in addition to the English School at Mercara. The Commissioner however suggested that the "salary of the school-masters might be regulated "by the amount of scholars who attend, assuming Rs. 5 as the maxi- "mum of salary, and 30 boys as the minimum of the attendance which "shall entitle a master to his full salary, and deducting for every 5 "below that number one fifth of the fixed salary." Captain Haines by the application of this rule reduced the salaries of all the Kanarese masters, except the master at Mercara, to Rs. 2½ a month, and at this rate established 21 Kanarese schools in the different nads.

190. *Results in* 1851.—Such was the state of matters to the end of 1854 when the Reverend Mr. Moegling, the chief Missionary of the Basel Evangelical Society, offered to superintend the schools and open superior schools if furnished with funds by Government. The schools hitherto established he represented were quite in the Hindu style and were not superintended. The English school at Mercara had never been in a state of efficiency. "The Coorgs," writes Mr. Moegling, "have "been taught nothing and have learned nothing. The consequence is "that during these last twenty years there has been no moral and intel-

"lectual improvement, and their superstitions have rather gained in "strength than declined. Their natural capacities are equal, if not "superior, to those of many other races of India, but their ignorance is "extreme. There is probably not a single Coorg who can lay claim even "to a low degree of what passes for education now in this country."

II. MR. DEVEREUX'S SCHEME OF 1857.

191. In 1857 the scheme proposed by the Honorable Mr. Devereux, Judicial Commissioner, embracing the requirements of both Mysore and Coorg, received the sanction of the Governor General in Council, and from this measure may be dated the commencement of any system of education in Coorg. Viewing Coorg as a thinly populated country, and one moreover the inhabitants of which lived chiefly in separate houses scattered among jungles and hills, even the head places of talooks seldom consisting of more than five or six buildings, Mr. Devereux inclined to think that the establishment of a school in each talook was not a hopeful undertaking. Nevertheless on the assurance that the contrary was the fact and that the Coorgs were well off, anxious for a good education for their children, and willing to pay a higher sum for it than could be expected in any part of Mysore, he proposed that a school should be established in each of the six talooks, on the same footing as the similar class of schools provided for Mysore.

192. The establishment of a superior English school, with which the talook schools should be connected by scholarships, was considered desirable; but as to the affiliation of this again to a Central College at Bangalore by the same means, it was conjectured that any inducements of that kind would for a long time be ineffectual owing to the distance and the indisposition of the Coorgs to reside out of their own country.

193. When this scheme came into force there were in existence the Anglo-vernacular school at Mercara connected with the Basel Evangelical Mission, and 20 (so called) Government schools in the District The masters of these latter received a salary of only Rs. 2½ a month and were very inefficient.

194. The Rev. Mr. Moegling, a Missionary with a salary of Rs.

	Rs.
1 Mercara Anglo-vernacular School ...	... 3000
6 Taluk Vernacular Schools ...	... 1440
Grants in-aid	... 162
Total	4602

250 a month, was placed in charge of the Mercara School, and the subsidiary arrangements, costing altogether Rs. 4,602 a year as per statement in the margin, were sanctioned by the Governor General, with the addition that "as regards the duty of inspection, "His Lordship in Council directs that it be discharged by one of the "Officers of the Mysore Educational Establishment."

195. The general progress made up to 1862, the date of the famous Coorg petition, on the subject of education, may be gathered from the following statistics.

Year.	Government.		Aided.		Total.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1857—58	1	91	.	..	1	91
1858—59	1	91	. .	...	1	91
1859—60		..	...	..	...	..
1860—61	13	..	.	..	13	. .
1861—62	13	491	..	...	13	491

III. THE COORG PETITION.

196. In August 1862 the Coorg headmen presented a remarkable petition to Government, through the Superintendent of Coorg, the purport of which will be plain from the following extract. "Through the "noble generosity of the late lamented Chief Commissioner, General "Sir Mark Cubbon, K. C. B., the blessing of education has been extended "to us six years ago, though at the time we did not appreciate it as we "do now. Our minds were darkened and full of prejudices as to its possi-"ble effect, but through the influence of the established English school at "Mercara, its steady progress, the temperate, judicious and devoted "manner in which it has been carried on for the last six years, to-"gether with the encouragement from the successive Superintendents, "have disarmed all our fears, and we most earnestly desire that all our "children should be benefited by the instruction there given."

"The great influx of European settlers into our country makes

"the education of our children appear doubly necessary to our minds, "since our own ignorance renders our intercourse with the planters most "difficult, unsatisfactory and disadvantageous."

"The peculiar circumstance however that Mercara, though "the principal town, contains but a few Coorg houses, enables only a "limited number of Coorg boys to attend the school. To remedy this "disadvantage we have resolved to collect amongst ourselves a sum of "money sufficient to build and endow a boarding house for about one "hundred boys. The Coorg officials and pensioners are ready to con- "tribute half a month's pay which together with the subscriptions of the "farmers will amount to about rupees six thousand. This is all we can "do for the present, but we earnestly wish that our daughters should "also receive some education, and for them we would have to build a "similar house."

The proposed buildings it was estimated would cost about rupees twenty thousand, towards defraying which the Coorgs offered rupees six thousand; the sale of the old school house, formerly the Raja's elephant stable and subsequently a gift from Sir Mark Cubbon for the school, was expected to produce rupees three thousand. The balance of eleven thousand rupees, they requested of Government together with the site of a ruined Palace erected by the late Raja for the entertainment of European visitors.

197. In forwarding the petition to the Government of India, Mr. Bowring, the Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, observed that it might be deemed "a national request on the part of the Coorg people to "be admitted to those benefits of education which others in more favored "positions have already received."

"There is" he adds "a genuineness of expression about this "address that I feel assured will secure the hearty approval of the Govern- "ment of India. It has probably rarely happened in India that a whole "race has come forward in this manner, putting aside traditional preju- "dices to meet half way the earnest wish of their rulers that they should "educate themselves, and it is especially remarkable among mountaineers "in this country, as the hill races are generally far below those of the "plains in their acquisition of knowledge." The proposals were sanction- ed by the Governor General in January 1863.

198. The building of the Central School premises sanctioned on the Coorg petition was undertaken by Mr. Richter. But the girls' boarding-house Mr. Kolavanda Kariappa, a staunch supporter of education, offered to erect at his own expense. For the endowment of the boarding-houses a tract of land of 301 acres in Yedenalknad consisting of the Paramadu and Panchi jungles, was obtained as a free gift from the Chief Commissioner Mr. Bowring, for a coffee plantation. For opening out the estate a committee of leading Coorgs made advances on the condition of receiving interest at the rate of five per cent out of the profits, the plantation being mortgaged to the subscribers until their advance should be repaid. This enterprise appears to have passed through various vicissitudes. The last account, dated in 1870, states that under favorable circumstances it may take three years more to clear the whole debt and to enable the committee to devote the proceeds to educational purposes. An annual statement of its receipts and expenditure will henceforth be required by Government.

199. *Boarding Houses.*—Meanwhile a good deal of the zeal which prompted the petition of 1862 seems to have evaporated. For, when towards the close of 1869 enquiries were made as to the number of boarders that would be sent to Mercara, the Coorgs and other inhabitants with common consent excused themselves from parting with their children to be educated at a distance from home. The only exceptions were in some parts of Yedenalknad which is contiguous to Mercara.

200. *Other Schools.*—It was resolved in 1870 to establish an Anglo-vernacular school in each of the talooks, to act as feeders to the Central School. Virajpet in Yedenalknad, Hudikere in Kiggatnad, Fraserpet in Nanjarajpatna and Napoklu in Padinalknad were thus occupied in 1870 and 1871, and most of these schools are well attended. The number of Kanarese nad schools, the teachers of which had in rotation attended a course of instruction in Mercara, stood at 27. A Coorg Sub-Deputy Inspector was appointed for the inspection of these in order that Mr. Richter might be enabled to devote his undivided attention, as was requisite, to the instruction of the Central School. At the same time in recognition of his past connection with the schools, he received the local rank of Inspector of Vernacular schools in addition to that of Principal.

IV. SCHEME FOR PRIMARY EDUCATION.

201. In 1871 the Government of India took up the question of education in Coorg, again, and proposed to introduce a more extended scheme to be partially supported, so far as primary instruction was concerned, by an educational cess. Various modifications were made in the projected plans, resulting in a provision of the institutions noted in the margin as finally sanctioned by the Governor General in Council on the 12th of January 1872.

1 Central School with 2 Boarding Houses.
1 Normal School.
5 Middle Class Schools.
74 Elementary Schools.

202. The cost of the elementary schools was to be met by local taxation. The head men who were consulted did not seem to be in favor of an educational cess and proposed instead a revival of the old plough tax. On this point Colonel Meade expressed the following views in recommending it to Government. "The Chief Commissioner "has no predilection in favor of a plough tax. On the contrary, he "regards it as a barbarous and inefficient mode of raising revenue as a "Local Fund for this or any other purpose, and on this recommendation "the tax of this nature which for many years past had been levied in "Mysore, for local roads and works, has recently been abolished. But "in the present case this mode of raising funds for education in Coorg "has been proposed by the headmen of the country themselves as that "best suited for the purpose, the tax being a familiar one to the people, "and the opinion of those best acquainted with the feelings of the latter "on this subject being strongly in favor of its adoption in preference to "the more efficient and civilized method desired in the Resolution of "Government, Colonel Meade submits that it is far better to carry the "head men and people with us in this matter, and to let the tax be raised "in the manner proposed by them." This tax was estimated to yield Rs. 5,200.

203. During the past year, 1872, opportunities have arisen for completely carrying out the instructions of the Government of India. The expenses of higher education have been somewhat reduced, while a Vernacular Normal School and several primary schools have been opened. The boarding houses too have been occupied, though for want of a suitable mistress the girls' school has been closed for a time. The boys' is gradually filling. The condition of the Muhamadans has been the sub-

ject of particular enquiry. A class has been opened at Frascrpet for them, and another is contemplated at Virajpet as soon as premises are procurable.

204. *Statistics*, 1862—1873.—It only remains to exhibit the progress of education to the present time in the form of statistics previously given up to 1862.

Year.	Government.		Aided.		Total.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1862—63	23	536	...	.	23	536
1863—64	23	946	.	..	23	946
1864—65	21	910	..	..	21	910
1865—66	25	896	.	...	25	896
1866—67	25	916	..	.	25	916
1867—68	26	1,032	1	22	27	1054
1868—69	27	1261	1	32	28	1,293
1869—70	28	1422	3	97	31	1519
1870—71	34	1663	3	89	37	1,752
1871—72	36	1,962	4	146	40	2,108
1872—73	39	1,901	4	119	43	2,020

205. The expenditure on instruction for the same period and the receipts from all classes of schools were as follows :—

Year.	Schools.	Charges to Government.	Total.	Receipts from—		Total.
				Fees.	Other Sources.	
1862—63	Government .	4,074	4,074	132	..	132
	Aided .	..		..	..	..
1863—64	Government .	4,464	4,464	108	...	108
	Aided .	..		..	.	.
1864—65	Government .	6,680	6,680	185	.	185
	Aided .	..		..	...	.
1865—66	Government .	8,088	8,088	216	.	216
	Aided .	.		.	..	..
1866—67	Government	12,191	12,191	220	...	220
	Aided .	.		.	..	.
1867—68	Government	9,004	.	234	.	234
	Aided .	120	9,124	10	110	120
1868—69	Government .	10,860	.	260	.	260
	Aided .	76	10,936	7	90	97
1869—70	Government	11,617		225	.	225
	Aided	312	11,929	.	..	...
1870—71	Government . .	13,377		277	..	277
	Aided .	312	13,689	112	825	937
1871—72	Government ...	13,424	..	407	...	407
	Aided . .	192	13,616	283	209	492
1872—73	Government ...	14,589	...	516	*2644	3,160
	Aided ...	312	14,901	283	...	382

* Proceeds of Plough Tax.

RESULTS OF THE YEAR UNDER REVIEW.

I. SUMMARY.

206. *Number of Schools.*—The educational institutions in Coorg at the end of the official year 1872—73 consisted of the Central School at Mercara, with Kanarese and Hindustani branches and two boarding houses attached; of 4 middle class Anglo-vernacular schools; a vernacular Normal school; and 29 Kanarese nad schools. To these must be added 4 aided and 29 unaided schools.

207. *Number of Pupils.—Classes of Pupils.*—The number of pupils in Government and aided schools was 1901 in the former and 119 in the latter or 2020 altogether. By adding 526 for the estimated attendance in unaided schools we obtain a total of 2546 pupils under instruction in all schools. The unusual extent of sickness which prevailed during the year in the form of small pox and fever has unfavorably affected the general attendance. Of the pupils in Government and aided schools, 1863 are boys and 157 girls. Classified according to creed 1881 are Hindus, 60 Muhammadans and 76 Europeans and Eurasians.

II. CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

208. During the absence of the Reverend G. Richter on sick leave, Mr. P. Staunton, late Head Master of the Government Normal School at Bangalore, has had charge of the Central School as Principal, an account of which institution will be found further on. The Coorg Sub-Deputy Inspector of Nad Schools, P. Aiyanna, was compelled in November by ill health to resign his appointment in which he had conducted himself with much credit. The place was given to B. Devaiya, also a Coorg and for some years a master in the Central School. His attention to his duties promises well.

III. GENERAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

209. The Government educational expenditure of the year was Rs. 16,166, which may be apportioned as follows.

Charges.	Expenditure during 1872—73.	
	From Imperial Funds.	From Local Funds.
Direction with its subsidiary charges	...	...
Inspection	397	600
Instruction (including all educational expenditure not coming under the above heads)	11,974	3,195
Total ...	12,371	3,795

The expenditure of aided schools from private sources amounted to Rs. 1105, and of unaided to Rs. 1,707, making a grand total of Rs. 18,978 expended on education from both public and private funds.

210. *Receipts.*—The receipts from all sources paid into Government treasuries amounted to Rs. 3,160, consisting of school fees Rs. 516 and proceeds of the plough tax Rs. 2644. The receipts in aided schools came up to Rs. 382, of which school fees contributed Rs. 283. The income of unaided schools is set down at Rs. 1,707 all from fees. The receipts therefore on account of schools of every description in the Province amounted to Rs 5249, of which Rs. 2506 consisted of fees paid by the pupils.

211. An analysis of the expenditure on instruction in the different grades of Government and aided schools is given below :—

Description of Schools.	Government.		Grant-in-aid.	
	From Imperial Funds.	From Local Funds	From Imperial Funds.	From other Sources.
Higher Class	8,701		..	...
Middle „	1,383		.	. .
Lower „ .		2,927	312	382
Female School	357	.	.	.
Normal School ..	1,169		...	..

IV. Government Schools.—(*a*) Schools of the Higher Class.

212. *Central School, Mercara* —The Central School which closed the year with 293 pupils against 218 last year, is the only institution of this class. The Coorgs in school number 152. Besides the English department it contains two branches, of which the Kanarese school is by far the most satisfactory.

213. *Boys' Boarding House.*—The boys' boarding-house was opened in February under a Coorg Parpattegar, and with the students of the Normal School as its first inmates. Others have since entered and the year closes with 11 boarders. A committee of Coorg gentlemen has been formed for its supervision, the members of which take it in turns to visit the boarding-house, inspect the food, &c. Up to the present time all has worked satisfactorily. The cost of messing is found to be about Rs. 4 a month a head. A girls' boarding-house is also in contemplation.

(*b.*) SCHOOLS OF THE MIDDLE CLASS.

214. *Taluk Anglo-Vernacular Schools.*—There are four Anglo-vernacular schools of this grade situated at the Head Quarters of talooks. The course of instruction is designed to be preparatory for the Central School, into which the advanced boys are from time to time drafted. The largest establishment is the one at Virajpet. The attendance and progress of the school have been very satisfactory during the year. The Napoklu, Hudiker and Fraserpet schools are also in a very encouraging state. One talook, that of Yelusaversime remains as yet without a school of this description. It forms the extreme north of the Province and contains no Coorgs. The population consists largely of Lingayets, a class which as a rule does not readily take advantage of Government educational measures. At Kodlipet, the largest station in the talook, some desire has undoubtedly sprung up for an Anglo-vernacular school. Subscriptions to the extent of Rs. 287 have been raised among the people for the erection of premises. This sum is a very fair contribution, but will have to be supplemented by a Government grant to make up the entire cost of building a school-house. A satisfactory attendance of boys may be expected.

(*c.*) SCHOOLS OF THE LOWER CLASS.

215. *Number of Schools.*—The number of nad schools stands at 29 with an attendance of 1376 pupils. During the past year two new ones were established in places where the people had expressed a desire for them and erected suitable premises for the purpose, namely, at Maragodu in Kantamurnad, and Kumbara Gadige in Surlabi Multnad.

Another building in Kutnad of Kiggatnad Talook has since been completed and waits the appointment of a teacher. All the new masters put in charge of schools during the year have been taken from the Normal School.

216. *Distribution of Schools.*—The following table exhibits the number of elementary schools and of pupils spread over the six talooks into which Coorg is divided :—

Talooks	Number of Schools.	Number of Boys.	Number of Girls.	Total.	Number of Nads.
Mercara	3	125	15	140	5
Pahmulknad .	6	329	32	361	5
Yelandknad	9	341	43	384	3
Kiggatnad . .	6	280	7	287	4
Yelusavirasime	2	54	2	56	4
Nanjarajpatna .	3	142	6	148	3
Total . .	29	1271	105	1376	24

Of the total number of 1356 pupils, 1124 are Coorgs and amongst them 105 girls. Classified according to the occupation of their parents, 135 are the children of officials, 1154 of ryots, and 67 of others.

217. *Qualifications of Masters.*—The incompetency of many of the masters was particularly brought to notice by the Sub-Deputy Inspector. To this he attributes it that "almost all the schools, though in existence for the last eight years, are still in an elementary condition, and many of them not even in good working order." He proposes as a remedy that the stipends given to normal students should be increased, in order that better educated men may be induced to put themselves under training. That an improved class of candidates for the educational services is needed will be seen from the remarks on the Normal School, and this is a difficulty which is now felt by most Governments.

218. *Educational Cess.*—On the operation of the educational cess the Sub-Deputy Inspector makes the following remarks. "Prior to the "levying of the educational cess the schools were kept in repair by the "ryots themselves, but now they decline to do so on the ground that "since the educational cess was levied by the Government to maintain "the Coorg schools, the cost of repairs, &c, should be met with the cess "funds; but they say that they are willing to withdraw this objection if

"the Government would allow them the bamboos and wood free of "duty." Equally in Mysore as in Coorg the restrictions on procuring wood appear to be the chief obstacle to the erection of school premises by the people themselves in every hobli and nad, and the adoption of measures to remove this difficulty is under consideration.

219. *Muhammadan Education.*—Enquiries have been specially directed, by the orders of Government, to the state of Muhammadan education in Coorg. The proposals made are the opening of Hindustani branches in connection with the schools at Virajapet and Fraserpet, the improvement in the Mercara School, and the periodical inspection of the indigenous schools with the view of aiding such as deserved it by small grants, or superseding them by village schools established by Government. All these measures will be carried out as opportunities allow.

220. *Hindustani Schools.*—The proposed branch at Fraserpet has been commenced and it is making satisfactory progress. For the branch at Virajapet, a difficulty exists in the want of premises. The Muhammedans there have offered a good site for a building, and subscribed Rs. 137 among themselves towards its erection. With the addition of a grant from Government which has been recommended to the Government of India, the school could be built and opened in a few weeks. The Yemanad Musalmans are anxious for a Hindustani school and have made an offer of premises, but they are generally unacquainted with the language and in a state of gross ignorance. Their only idea in connection with a Hindustani school was that the Koran should be read. It is a question whether the instruction of the ordinary nad schools is not better adapted to the class of Muhammadans in this part, owing to their general want of acquaintance with Hindustani and their familiarity with the local dialect of Kanarese.

D. FEMALE SCHOOLS.

221. *Girls in Nad Schools. Mercara Girls' School.*—Coorg girls are found in most of the nad schools and receive instruction along with their brothers. The number of girls thus attending school is 105. Several girls also belong to the Central school at Mercara. Their afternoons were devoted to needlework under the direction of Mrs. Staunton. After the death of this lady Mrs. King was appointed as female teacher and

matron of the boarding house. Girls to the number of thirteen were placed under her instruction as parents objected to their being taught along with the boys.

E. NORMAL SCHOOL.

222. The Vernacular Normal School was opened at the beginning of the official year and remained in charge of the training master from Bangalore until December. The first candidates for admission were boys from the naid schools: but their qualifications were of a very low order. It seems desirable that only those who can satisfactorily pass a certain standard of entrance examination should in future be admitted. Circumstances rendered it necessary to send out five students during the year on probation as masters. One student was dismissed for neglect of duty. As more trained men become fit for work they will be appointed to take the places of existing incompetent masters who will have the option of putting themselves under training.

223. *Course of Study. Boarders.*—The course of instruction consists of the studies appointed for vernacular schools with the addition of school management. The students obtain practice in the Central School by taking charge of a class in rotation. They also give model lessons in presence of their fellow students which are afterwards criticized with a view of bringing to notice faulty methods. The students have been more regular and worked more steadily since they were admitted as boarders on the premises. The weekly trip home on Saturdays used previously to interfere a good deal with their progress.

Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils.	Average Cost charged to.		Total	Annual cost of educating each Pupil.	
		Imperial Funds	Other sources of Income		Average total	Cost to Government.
1	12	1,169		1,169	97—6—8	97—6—8

Fees.		Pupils.			
Total amount realized.	Average per Pupil.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Total.
...	...	12	..	...	12

VI. PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS UNDER GOVERNMENT INSPECTION.

(*a*) AIDED SCHOOLS.

224. *Boys' and Girls' Schools.*—There are four schools receiving grants-in-aid from Government, two being for boys and two for girls. One of each is connected with the German Mission at Anandapur and the other two are Saint Anne's Roman Catholic schools at Virajpet.

(*b*.) PRIVATE UNAIDED SCHOOLS.

225. *Indigenous Schools.*—The number of unaided schools is reported to be 29 with an attendance of 526 pupils. The best of these is kept by a Brahman at Mwati in Pachaalknad. The school is held in the village Ambala and contains from 20 to 25 pupils. Among them is one girl. The school fee is four annas a month. At Chettimane in Bengunad, a Gauda instructs 13 children in a cow-shed. His object being to improve his own knowledge no fees are charged. The lessons consist of the usual arithmetical tables and of the writing out of Sanskrit verses, generally from some Lingayat work.

226. *General Fraser's Endowment.*—At Fraserpet there is a Kanarese school for which an endowment of Rs. 300 was left in the hands of a local native committee by General Fraser, after whom the town is named. This sum with accumulations is sufficient to yield a monthly salary of Rs. 3 to the master.

VII. SCHOLARSHIPS.

227. There are fifteen scholarships attached to the Central School of the monthly value of Rs. 4 each. The Normal School is provided with 20 stipends of Rs. 5 each. Besides these are the stipends connected with the boarding houses, 20 for girls at Rs. 3 each and 10 for boys at Rs. 2 each per month.

VIII. ARCHÆOLOGY.

228. As is to be expected in a mountainous and thickly wooded District like Coorg, the archæological remains as yet discovered are few,

229. *Kadangas.*—In its "Kadangas" or breast works, Coorg however possesses a class of remains not generally found in the neighbouring hill tracts. A few are to be found in Manjarabad, but cannot compare either in size or numbers with those of Coorg. These "Kadangas" were formed by throwing the earth, taken from the trenches, on the higher side; thus increasing the natural steepness of the hills. They stretch over hills, woods, and comparatively flat country "for miles and miles, at "some places branching off in various directions or encircling hill tops. "In the Mandalanad they show a great conformity and are broad and deep, "the lower side of the ditch facing the open country, but in the Kiggat-"nad they are of smaller dimensions, * * * they were war trenches, but "it is more than probable that at the same time they formed, at least to "some extent also, the boundaries between different nads." (Coorg Gazetteer). They are in every respect the same as a similar class of works found in Great Britain, supposed to be the handiwork of its ancient inhabitants.

230. *Circles.*—In 1868 the discovery near Virajendrapet of an unique double chambered kistvaen led to a systematic search, when it was proved that "circles," so common in the neighbouring districts, are also to be found, in some places in great number, all over the Province. Groups of "circles" the circumferences of which are marked with stones from 1 to 2 cubic feet in size, are found buried in the forests. In the centre of these, about a foot or so below the level of the ground, is a kistvaen of granite slabs more or less complete with a small semi-circular opening at one end. They are generally full of fine well packed earth, in which pots of all shapes and sizes,—in one case a peculiar one evidently used for distilling spirits, was found,—fragments of iron weapons, and occasionally but rarely beads, are embedded. The Coorgs know nothing of these mysterious remains of a pre-historic race, but in common with the inhabitants of other districts, where they are to be found, ascribe them to the Pandus.

231. *Menhirs.*—Monumental stones erected in memory of warriors slain in battle are found more commonly in the eastern talooks, and like those of Mysore are divided generally into three compartments. In the lower a representation of the battle in which the hero lost his life is given, in the centre we find the hero accompanied by heavenly maids

on his way to Paradise, and in the first and highest he is generally delineated as sitting with the emblem of his religion, a Linga. Similar Menhirs are to be found in Manjarabad, but there the natives call them Kodagu Kallu, and say they were erected by the Rajas of Coorg to mark the boundaries of their kingdom. The similarity in sound between kodu (the proper name for such stones) and Kodagu, the Kanarese for Coorg has given rise to the legend.

232. Although scarcely as common as in Mysore, yet here and there are to be found throughout the Province, stone slabs of granite on which are recorded in a very ancient form of Kanarese character the grant of Government land to some favored individual. These stones are called Shasana Kallu. In the Mercara Treasury was found a copper-plate grant written in the old Kanarese character and which when deciphered by Mr. Rice, the Director of Public Instruction, proved to be a grant by Kongani II, one of the Chera kings, of two villages to certain individuals. It is dated 388, and if, as is considered probable, the Saka era is intended would correspond with A. D. 466.

IX. MISCELLANEOUS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

233. There is only one Government Chaplain of the Protestant Church who is stationed at Mercara, and who belonging to the Madras Presidency, is subject to the jurisdiction of the Bishop of that Diocese. The Chaplain pays periodical visits to Virajendrapet in South Coorg and to Mangalore on the Western Coast. The Protestant Mission of the Basel Society has an establishment at Anandapur where there are a chapel and a school. One Missionary resides at Mercara and another at Anandapur. The Roman Catholic Mission has chapels at Mercara, Virajendrapet and Fraserpet. The congregation at Virajendrapet is chiefly composed of Konkanis from the Malabar Coast who settled in Coorg in the time of Tippu Sultan. They occupy a distinct quarter of the town. The priest has an allowance of Rs. 20 per mensem. No alteration worthy of mention occurred during the year in the ecclesiastical establishments.

Statement of Coorg Revenue from the Assumption

No.	Items	1834—35.	1839—40.	1845—46.	1849—50	1854—55	1859—60.	1861—62.	1862—63.	1863—64
1	Land Assessment ...	89,915	1,02,270	1,13,174	1,27,118	1,28,917	1,50,318	1,59,577	1,61,386	1,61,960
2	Coffee do * ..	..	...	. .	.		27,941	38,445	35 028	58,585
3	Forest .	7,348	65,072	2,447	68,175	.	31 789	56,491	40,117	84,445
4	Abkari ..	4,445	17,6 9				31,050	70,650	94,487	1,34,130
5	Molatnfa .	5,797	8,076	9,23.	9,7.3	10,096	11,501	13,921	19,"89	13,823
6	Stamps .								11,139	15,493
7	Judicial ...									
8	Education									
9	Public Works									
10	Post Office . .									
11	Telegraph .									
12	Miscellaneous .	3,591	4,054	24,160				13,144	9,247	8,288
13	Sayer . .	5,923	8,267	2,032 ‡				...	...	...
	Total.....	1,17,019	2,05,308	1,51,348				3,52,228	3,70,793	4,77,024

of the Country down to 1871—72.

1864—65.	1865—66.	1866—67.	1867—68	1868—69.	1869—70.	1870—71	1871—72.	Remarks.
1,67,803	1,72,190	1,72,971	1,74,086	1,68,108	1,69,255	1,76,036	1,74,795	* During the year 1864-65 the Halat tax on coffee was abolished and an acreage assessment on the land introduced, so that what had been an extra branch of the revenue became converted into a regular, permanent and elastic source of the income of the Province.
15,056	21,552	33,183	65,698	91,251	89,942	94,470	93,105	
1,02,217	75,456	56,443	89,839	1,14,310	1,25,464	70,368	90,036	
1,40,491	1,33,079	89,426	81,034	82,108	75,146	1,18,659	1,17,921	
13,333	10,316	7,365	7,306	10,168	10,353	15,651	10,272	
17,362	21,141	27,069	35,240	27,606	34,741	12,736	13,507	† The Stamp Act Rules were introduced into the Province during 1861—62, thus creating an unobjectionable and as it has proved a very fertile and increasing source of revenue.
12,662	14,239	16,355	25,994	14,292	66,966	73,123	38,063	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	‡ The collection of duties on imports and exports on the Mysore Frontier was discontinued from 1st October 1845, owing to the withdrawal of the Sayer Chauki as authorized by Government of India under date the 5th September 1845.
4,88,824	4,47,973	3,97,312	4,79,347	5,08,143	5,70,867	5,60,743	5,37,699	

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A. PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE TERRITORIES UNDER THE CIVIL AND POLITICAL CONTROL OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF COORG.

3.—*Climate.*

Place at which observations taken and year for which taken.	Rain-fall in Inches.				Average Temperature in the year									Prevailing Winds.			Remarks.
					May.			July			December.						
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	
Hospital, 8th Regiment, Native Infantry, for 1872	7·33	115·66	5·26	128·25	79·30	73·50	76·40	65·70	62·49	64·05	75·00	63·19	69·09	East.	South West.	East.	No rain fell during the months of January, February and March 1872, and the fall registered from 1st April 1872 to 31st March 1873 was 132·22 inches.

I. B. 2.—*Native Chiefs and Principal Male Members of their Families.*

Name of Individual and State and family to which he belongs—	Present Possession	Caste or Race and Religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture or not.	Has male heir or not.	REMARKS.
1. The only legitimate son of the late Raja of Coorg is enjoying pension and resides at Benares, where the other members of the family also reside.									
2. The only member in Coorg is Somasekarappa, son of the late Chenna Basappa, the husband of Devammaji (now living), the sister of the late Virajendra Wadiyar.	His mother draws a pension from Government	Lingayat.	19	Kanarese.	Unemployed				

I. E.—FISCAL.

1.—*The Survey and Settlement.*

SURVEY.

Area previously surveyed in miles.				Cost per mile.			Survey during the year with cost per mile.			
Trigonometrically.	Topographically.	Revenue: By Villages.	Revenue: By Fields.	Trigonometrical.	Topographical.	Revenue.	Trigonometrical.	Topographical.	Revenue.	
Nil.	Sq. Miles. 44 Acres. 545	Total area of coffee lands surveyed. Sq. Miles. 159—57 Acres. 102,757 Less. 660	1,02,127	None.	Rs. 6—7—3	Rs 1—15—1	None.	Sq. Miles. 124—99 Cost per Sq. Mile. Rs. 81—0—10	Acres. 3421 Dfs. 18 Cost per acre * Rs 2—0—6 Cost per square mile Rs 1,300	*Includes cost of survey of 384 Jamma holdings, acres 1167. In addition to this 5 Government Teakwood Plantations containing 342·70 acres have been surveyed at a cost of Rs 171 8 1 which sum has been collected from the Conservator of Forests. One Estate was resurveyed, acres 259 52, and for the cost of the resurvey a bill was sent to the Superintendent of Coorg for Rs 40—10 1. Topographical details have been laid in 9 villages, area 18 64 square miles. A map of the Mercara Municipal limits showing all the interior details on a scale of 16 inches to a mile has been compiled.

SETTLEMENT.

Nature of Settlement.	Area in Miles.	Annual Revenue assessed.	Date of expiry of Settlement.	Remarks.
Settled in perpetuity				
„ for 30 years and upwards .				
„ for 10 years and under 30			No Settlement.	
„ under 10 years ...				
„ in progress .				
Total ...				
Settlement previously made including full records of rights ..				
Do. without such records				
Settlement during the year ... .. { Detailed Summary.				

II. STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

II. B. JUDICIAL.

II. B.—1. *Statement shewing the Various Judicial Tribunals, Original and Appellate, existing in the Province of Coorg on the last day of the year* **1872.**

	Class of Tribunals distinguishing those which exercise powers in one Department from those exercising powers in two or three Departments, and those consisting of paid from unpaid Judges.	No. of Judicial Divisions.	Average area of each Division in square miles.	Average Population of each Division.	No. of Tribunals.	Constitution of Tribunals stating No. of Judges in each, and Jury or Assessors, if any.	Judicial powers of each Tribunal, Original and Appellate.	Prescribed qualification of Judges previous to appointment.	Total Number of Judges. Europeans. Covenanted.	Total Number of Judges. Europeans. Commissioned Military Officers.	Total Number of Judges. Europeans. Uncovenanted.	Total Number of Judges. Europeans. Native.	Average Annual Salary of each paid Judge. European.	Average Annual Salary of each paid Judge. Native.	Total Cost of Tribunals.	Net Receipts from Stamps.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same Officers.	Average Number of Days in the year devoted to Judicial work.	Average Number of Advocates attached to each Tribunal.	Number of Cases decided during the year. Original. Criminal.	Original. Civil.	Original. Revenue.	Appeal. Criminal.	Appeal. Civil.	Appeal. Revenue.	REMARKS.
1	Parpattegars exercising Revenue powers only	14	[illegible]	4,[illegible]	[illegible]	1						14		1[illegible] 6 10	*		Police				...	18	...	...	...	
2	Do exercising Criminal and Revenue powers	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,4[illegible]	[illegible]	1	2 Class Sub-Magistrate powers					-		1[illegible] 7 3	7[illegible] 4 4	447 1 0	Do			16	...	7	...	...	...	
3	Do exercising Civil, Criminal and Revenue powers	[illegible]	83	4,[illegible]60	5	1	Do [illegible] Civil powers within [illegible] Rs.					-		174 14 11	874 10 7		Do			93	146	8	...	...	...	
4	Town Subedars exercising Civil and Criminal powers	[illegible]	5	3,314	2	1	[illegible] 2 Class Sub-Magistrate with Original Civil powers within [illegible] Rs.					2	...	4[illegible] 0 0	1,[illegible]8 7 9	2,2[illegible]7 15 0	Do and Municipal.	Department have been attended to each day.		131	300	...	...	...	...	
5	Talook Subedars exercising Civil, Criminal and Revenue powers	6	333	17,84[illegible]	6	1	Do and Revenue appeals					6		5[illegible]4 13 3	[illegible],912 10 6	4,2[illegible]9 5 0	Do and Registration.		..	203	672	2	...	...	15	
6	Second Assistant Superintendent exercising Civil and Criminal powers	1	1,000	56,844	1	1	Full powers of Magistrate with Original Civil powers within 1,000 Rs. and appeal powers.	Passed the Higher Standard in law				1	...	3,600 0 0	6,268 12 8	1,729 7 0	In charge of the Treasury.		...	41	49	...	...	2	...	
7	1st Do do ...	1	1,000	56,844	1	1	Do do within 3,000 Rs. and appeal powers.	Passed the Higher Standard in law, &c., and in Kanarese		1		...	6,000 0 0	...	9,870 3 8	2,047 4 0	Municipal and Registration.		...	102	20	...	5	55	...	

* Cost not shewn as these Officers exercise no Judicial powers.

8	Superintendent of Coorg exercising powers of Magistrate of District in Criminal cases and Revenue powers together with enhanced powers in Criminal cases under Section 445, A, of Act VIII of 1869	12,000	113,639	1	1 Judge, 3 Assessors.	Powers of a Magistrate of the District and can award imprisonment in Criminal cases within 7 years, and also exercises the powers of deciding Revenue Civil and Criminal cases both original and appeal.	Do		1	14,400 0 0	...	18,779 10 4	1,541 1 0	Supervising Revenue accounts, Abkari, Forest, Municipal & Registration Departments	Impossible to state, as all sorts of work in each	...	8	2	...	13	16	3
9	Sessions Court, Ashtagram Division Superintendent		.	1	1 Judge, 2 Assessors	Powers of Session Judge.			1	† 5000 0 0		30,[illegible]75 13 5	..				5	...	...	...	...	...
10	Judicial Commissioner ..	..		1	1	Powers of High Court.		1		[illegible] 0 0	..	† 70,940 0 2	50 2 0				..	...	...	9	4	...
	Total ..							1	3				[illegible] 3 0	...		...	599	1189	35	27	77	18
	Do for 1871							1	3	...			15,970 11 2	.	..	...	659	1616	27	29	72	27
	Increase ..												..	...	..		...	174	8	..	4	...
	Decrease ..		...										2,778 9 2		...	..	60	...	...	2	...	9

† Part of the Mysore Revenues.

ABSTRACT.

Courts.

	Original. Criminal.	Original. Civil.	Appeal. Criminal.	Appeal. Civil.
Parpattegars .	10	5		..
Subedars ...	5	8		..
Assistant Superintendents ..	2	2	..	2
Superintendent of Coorg	1	1	1	1
Session Judge (Supt. of Ashtagram)	1	...	...	..
Judicial Commissioner	.	.	1	1
Total.. .	22	16	2	4

II. B.—3: *Statement shewing the General Result of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various classes in the Province of Coorg in the year* 1872.

Class of Tribunal.	Number of Persons dealt with.							Persons disposed of.								Remarks.
	Remaining at end of last year.	Brought to Trial during present year.				Received by Transfer.	Total.	Discharged without Trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred	Remaining at end of year.	Average Number of Days during which each Case lasted.	Number of Witnesses who attended.	
		Under Arrest by Police.	Upon Warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntarily.											
Parpattegars (Subordinate Magistrates)		10	30	167	2		209	4	88	117	...	..	.	4	379	
Subedars do do ...	.	53	145	405	13	..	616	26	185	369	..	30	6	4	1,422	
2nd Assistant Supt. (full power Magistrate)	6	22	13	7	4	13	64	17	8	28	...	11	...	9	265	
1st Do do do do		72	89	12	1	18	192	44	24	103	3	3	15	12	311	
Superintendent (Chief Magistrate of District)		...	.	.				..		.		.	.	...	..	
Total Magistracy .	6	157	277	591	20	30	1,081	91	305	617	3	44	21	6	2,377	
Do do invested with powers described under Section 445, A, of Act VIII of 1869	1	...	..		.	14	15		4	11	.	..	...	29	76	
Do of Ashtagram as Sessions Judge	2			.		3	5	...	3	2	.	..	.	50	31	
Judicial Commissioner . .	..	..	.	..		..	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total ..	9	157	277	591	20	47	1,101	91	312	630	3	44	21	6	2,484	
Do for 1871.. ...	1	229	287	707	21	60	1,305	204	440	590	25	37	9	5	2,324	
Increase.. ...	8	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	40	...	7	12	1	160	
Decrease.....	...	72	10	116	1	13	204	113	128	...	22	...	...	...	...	

II. B.—6. ***Statement shewing the Number and Description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts of the Province of Coorg in the year* 1872.**

Suits for money, distinguishing suits up to Rs. 500 cognizable by Small Cause Courts from other cases.

Class of Tribunal.	On written obligation. Rs. 500 and under.	On written obligation. Above Rs. 500.	On unwritten. Rs. 500 and under.	On unwritten. Above Rs. 500.	On account stated. Rs. 500 and under.	On account stated. Above Rs. 500.	Money lent and received. Rs. 500 and under.	Money lent and received. Above Rs. 500.	Goods sold. Rs. 500 and under.	Goods sold. Above Rs. 500.	Breach of contract, not mentioned above. Rs. 500 and under.	Breach of contract, not mentioned above. Above Rs. 500.	Rent not falling under the Rent Law. Rs. 500 and under.	Rent not falling under the Rent Law. Above Rs. 500.	Moveable property or value thereof. Rs. 500 and under.	Moveable property or value thereof. Above Rs. 500.	Damages. Rs. 500 and under.	Damages. Above Rs. 500.
Civil Courts.																		
Parpattegars	54	.	43	.	18		1				1		.		22		2	
Subedars	548	.	83	.	8	..	37		63	.	3		7	...	78		27	.
2nd Asst. Supt.	23	13	1		.	4	1				.		1	..			2	.
1st Do do	2	7	..	.	1	2				.		.	..	.		.		.
Superintendent		1	.					.					.	..				.
Total	625	21	132		18	6	45	..	63		4	.	8		106		31	..
Do for 1871	489	17	149		8	2	34		57	1	26	..	18	...	97		9	..
Increase	136	4	.		10	4	6		6		.	..	.	...	9	.	22	.
Decrease	...	..	17	.		..	...		..	1	22	.	10	..	..	.	..	..
Revenue Courts.																		
Parpattegars	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subedars	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do for 1871	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Suits under the Rent Law.

Class of Tribunal.	Arrears of rent with or without ejectment or cancelment of lease.	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	Relating to Distraint.	Damages for extortion or withholding receipts or on account of illegal restraint or other cause.	For Pattas or Kabuliyats.	For ejectment or recovery of possession.	For recovery of money or accounts from agents.	All other suits under the Rent Law not included above.
Civil Courts.								
Parpattegars	..				...			.
Subedars	.	...	.	...	..	..	.	...
2nd Asst. Supt.	...			...	..			...
1st Do do	.	.		...	...	...		.
Superintendent	.	.		...	.	...	..	...
Total	...	..	.	...			...	..
Do for 1871		..		..	.	.	.	.
Increase	...	.	.	...	.	.	..	...
Decrease	...			...			.	..
Revenue Courts.								
Parpattegars	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subedars	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do for 1871	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Other Suits.

Class of Tribunal.	Suits for immovable property.	Suits for specific performance of contract.	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c.	Suits to declare and establish personal rights.	Suits for an account.	Suits relating to religious endowments.	Suits to set aside judgments, contracts or obligations on the ground of fraud.	Suits for dissolution of marriage.	Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	Suits for partition.	Suits relating to shipping.	Suits relating to religion and caste.	Remarks.
Civil Courts.													
Parpattegars			..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Subedars	20	2	1	14	...	...	..	...	...	2	...	3	
2nd Asst. Supt.	..	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
1st Do do	2	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Superintendent	..	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	23	3	1	14	...	...	...	..	...	3	...	3	
Do for 1871	5	.	2	15	..	..	..	1	...	2	...	1	
Increase	17	3	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	1	...	2	
Decrease	..		1	1	.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Revenue Courts.													
Parpattegars	23	...	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Subedars	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	25	...	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do for 1871	20	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Increase	5	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

II. B.—8. *Statement shewing the General Result of the Trial of Civil Suits in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Province of Coorg in the year* 1872.

Class of Courts.	Suits remaining from last year.	Instituted in 1872.	Received by transfer.	Total for disposal.	Transferred to other Courts.	Plaint rejected or returned.	Dismissed for default.	Withdrawn with leave.	Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed ex parte.	Dismissed ex parte.	Contested. Judgment for Plaintiff in whole or part.	Contested. Judgment for Defendant.	Total disposed of.	Pending.	Over 2 months.	Over 4 months.	Average Duration of Suits. Contested.	Average Duration of Suits. Uncontested.	Referred to Arbitration.	Remarks.
Civil Courts.																						
Parpattegars ...		147	4	151	5	2	14	3	...	35	29	...	51	12	146	.	...	...	17	15	...	
Subedars .	1	976	42	1,019	47	16	60	41	51	335	163	10	241	55	972	...	...	...	29	21	...	
2nd Assistant Superintendent .		49	...	49	.	3	4	3	2	10	10	1	12	4	49	...	...	...	44	23	...	
1st Do do	...	14	6	20		3	3	4	2		4	1	3	.	20	...	...	..	36	28	...	
Superintendent ...	.	2	...	2			...	...	...	2	.	...	.	...	2	..	...	..	..	32	...	
Total ...	1	1,188	52	1,241	52	24	81	51	55	382	206	12	307	71	1,189	.	...	.	28	21	...	
Do. for 1871 . .	5	1,011	16	1,032	16	20	99	39	73	262	231	1	240	50	1,015	1	...	.	30	24	...	
Increase	...	177	36	209	36	4	. .	12	.	120	..	11	67	21	174	...	...	...	. .	...	...	
Decrease	4	..	.	...	.	...	18	..	18		25	..	..	...	.	1	...	...	2	3	...	
Revenue Courts.																						
Parpattegars	...	34	1	35	.	1	2	...	4		..	...	19	7	33	2	...	..	48	34	...	
Subedars	. .	2	...	2	...	. .	1	...	..		..	..	1	..	2	...	...	...	89	121	...	
Total. . ..	...	36	1	37	...	1	3	...	4	...	..	...	20	7	35	2	...	...	49	45	...	
Do. for 1871.... ..	6	21	...	27	.	...	4	.	1	1	3	...	12	6	27	...	...	...	85	120	...	
Increase.. ...	...	15	1	10	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	8	1	8	2	..	...	...	..	...	
Decrease.....	6	...	...	...	...	. .	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	75	...	

II. B.—9. *Statement shewing the Business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Province of Coorg in the year* **1872.**

Class of Courts.	Remaining.	Instituted.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Transferred.	Dismissed for default or under 5 and 6, Act XXVIII of 1861.	Heard ex-parte.			Contested.				Total disposed of.	Pending.	Over four months.	Objections under Section 348, Act VIII of 1859.	Objections allowed.	Remarks.
							Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Confirmed	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.						
Civil Courts.																			
2nd Assistant Superintendent . .	1	1	..	2	..		. .		.	2	..	...	.	2	...	...	..	...	
1st Do do.	1	78	...	59	6	5	2		1	19	3	19	.	55	4	. .	...	...	
Superintendent	...	11	6	17	. .	3	..	. .	.	4	2	3	4	16	1	. .	...	...	
Judicial Commissioner { Regular Appeals from Superintendent ..	..	.	.	.	. .		..	..	..	.	.	.	...	.	...	...	...	...	
Judicial Commissioner { Special Appeals	...	4	.	4	. .		. .		.	2	.	.	2	4	...	. .	...	...	
Total	2	74	6	82	6	8	2	.	1	27	5	22	6	77	5	...	..	...	
Do. for 1871	10	65	...	75	.	15	1	.	1	31	9	15	1	73	2	1	..	...	
Increase . .	..	9	6	7	6		1		..	.	..	7	5	4	..	...	...	...	
Decrease	8	.	...			7	.	.	.	4	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
Revenue Courts.																			
Subedars	.	17	.	17	.	1	..	. .	1	6	1	5	1	15	2	...	...	...	
Superintendent	1	3		4	.	...	...	..	.	2	...	1	...	3	1	. .	...	...	
Total	1	20	...	21		1	..	. .	1	8	1	6	1	18	3	...	...	...	
Do. for 1871.....	1	27	...	28	.	2	...	...	...	11	3	10	1	27	1	...	...	...	
Increase.....	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	
Decrease.....	...	7	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	3	2	4	...	9	...	...	...	...	

II. B.—12. *Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Offices of the Province of Coorg for the year* 1872—73.

Name of District.	Number of Registration Offices.	Registrations affecting Immovable Property, Book I. — Compulsory. — Instruments of gift (Section 17, clause 1.)	Instruments of sale, mortgage, &c., (Section 17, clause 2.)	Acknowledgments of consideration on account of ditto (Section 17, clause 3.)	Perpetual leases (Section 17, clause 4.)	All leases (other than perpetual leases) which have been compulsorily registered under (Section 17, clause 4.)	All other compulsory instruments not mentioned above.	Total of Compulsory Registrations.	Ordinary Fees paid for the same.	Optional. — Instruments of sale, mortgage, &c., of value less than Rs. 100 (Section 18, clause 1.)	Acknowledgments of ditto (Section 18, clause 2.)	Leases for one year or less, &c., (Section 18, clause 3) and leases exempted under the proviso in Section 17.	Awards (Section 18, clause 4.)	Miscellaneous registrations under Section 18, clause 7, other than certified copies of decrees and orders of Courts.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Total of Optional Registrations relating to immovable property.	Ordinary Fees for the same.	Total Value of immovable property transferred.	Registrations affecting Movable Property, Book IV. — Conveyances, &c., of movable property and receipts for the same.	Obligations for the payment of money.	Other personal contracts.	Total of registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary Fees for the same.	Number of sealed covers deposited, Book V.	Number of wills registered in Book III.	Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by will, Book III.	Number of Registrations under Section 24.	Number of Registrations under Section 34.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of Powers of Attorney attested.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Number of decree memoranda received from Courts under Sections 41 and 42 of Act XX of 1866.	Number of Special Registrations under Section 52.	Receipts. — Total Ordinary Fees including the entries in column 10, 18 and 24, and total fees paid for Registration under columns 26 and 27.	Total Extraordinary Fees and Fines.	Total Receipts.	Total Expenditure.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
Inspector General's Office ..	1	..	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	365 15 6	
Coorg ...	7	2	376	...	1	2	8	389	878 0 0	71	...	...	..	5	1	77	95 12 0	4,34,412	1	35	13	49	122 0 0	.	.	1	4	12	5	4	25	...	...	1,100 12 0	270 1 11	1,370 13 11	836 11 9	
Total...	8	2	376	...	1	2	8	389	878 0 0	71	...	...	...	5	1	77	95 12 0	4,34,412	1	35	13	49	122 0 0	...	...	1	4	12	5	4	25	...	...	1,100 12 0	270 1 11	1,370 13 11	1,202 11 3	

II. C.—1. *Statement showing the Number and Disposal of the Convicts in the Jails of the Province of Coorg during the year* 1872.

1	2	3	4	5	6				7	8			9				10										11	12	13		14		15		16		17
Number.	Jail.	Remained on the 31st December 1871.		Imprisoned during the year.			Total.		Received from other Jails.				Total Population.	Daily average number.			Transferred to other Jails.				Released during the year.								Transported beyond Seas	Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.	Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remaining on the 31st December 1872.		Number.
									A		B						A				A		B		C		D										
									To undergo sentence.		In transit for transportation or route to other Jails, &c., &c.						To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond Seas, &c.		On appeal.		On enquiry of sentence.		On payment of fine		On account of sickness.		For good conduct.									
																											E		F									
		M	F	M	F	M	F	Total.	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total.	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total.
1	Mercara District Jail ...	48	1	64	7	112	8	120	6	..	...	...	118	8	126	44·78	1·43	46·21	...	...	...	...	2	...	70	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	..	1	...	37	1	38
2	Local Lock-ups ...	...	...	10	1	10	1	11	0	..	...	...	10	1	11	0·11	0·01	0·12	6	..	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total.....	48	1	74	8	122	9	131	6	...	...	...	128	9	137	44·89	1·44	46·33	6	...	...	...	2	..	74	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	..	1	...	37	1	38

II. C.—3. *Shewing the Classes of Convicts in the Jails of the Province of Coorg according to Sentence for the year* 1872.

Number.	Jail.	Classes according to length of Sentence.																				Nature of Imprisonment.										Total.			Number.
		A			B			C			D			E			F			G			H			I			I			J			A			B								
		Class I.			Class II.			Class III.			Class IV.			Class V.			Class VI			Class VII.			Class VIII			Class IX.			Class IX.			Class X.			Simple Imprisonment.			Rigorous Imprisonment.								
																									Transported beyond Seas.										a			b			c					
		Not exceeding one month.			Above 1 and not exceeding three months.			Above 3 and not exceeding 6 months.			Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.			Above 1 year and not exceeding 3 years.			Above 3 and not exceeding 5 years			Above 5 and not exceeding 10 years.			Exceeding ten years.			For life.			For shorter periods.			Executed.						Hard Labor.			Medium.			Light.					
		M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F	Total.	
1	Mercara District Jail	20	6	26	16	1	17	11	..	11	13	..	13	27	..	27	15	..	15	9	1	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	11	5	101	..	..	3	..	..	..	112	8	120	1
2	Local Lock-ups ...	10	1	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	8	..	..	1	..	..	..	10	1	11	2
	Total....	30	7	37	16	1	17	11	..	11	13	..	13	27	..	27	15	..	15	9	1	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	13	5	109	..	..	4	..	..	..	122	9	131	

II. C.—9. *Shewing the Expenditure incurred in the guarding and maintenance of the Convicts in the Jails of the Province of Coorg during the year* **1872**, *excluding the cost of building new Jails, and of additions, alterations, and repairs.*

1	2	3				4				5				6				7								8				9				10			11		
No.	Jail.	Rations.				Travel Establishment.				Police Guard.				Extra Establishment.				Hospital Charges.								Clothing.				Contingencies.				Grand Total expended.			Total Cost per head of average strength.		
		A.				A.				A.				A				A				B				A				A									
		Total Cost.			Cost per head of average strength.				Cost per head of average strength.	Total Cost.			Cost per head of average strength.	Total Cost.			Cost per head of average strength.	Total Cost.			Cost per head of average strength.			Cost per head of average number sick.		Total Cost.			Cost per head of average strength.				Cost per head of average strength.								
		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
1	Mercara District Jail	1,672	8	6	36	3	1	2,283	15	5	49	6	10	1,130	1	2	24	7	3	354	9		7	10	9	213	9	7	4	9	11	30	8	11	141	9	6	3	1	...	377	3		8	2	7	6,173	8	2	133	9	6
2	Local Lock-ups	1	13	10	15	8	7													...																1	13	10	15	8	7
	Total...	1,674	6	4	36	2	8	2,283	15	5	49	4	9	1,130	1	2	24	6	3	354	9		7	10	5	213	9	7	4	9	9	30	8	11	141	9	6	3	...	11	377	3	...	8	2	3	6,175	6	0	138	4	7

II. C.—12. *Shewing the Results of the Manufactories in the Jails of the Province of Coorg during the year* 1872.

1	2	3												4		5												6	7
		Cash.												Outstandings.		Stock.													
		Debits.						Credits						A	B	Raw Material.				Manufactured Goods				Plant and Machinery.					
		A		B		C		D		E		F				A		B		C		D		E		F			
No.	Jail.	Balance at close of previous year.		Cash receipts during this year.		Total cash debits (against the Superintendent)		Expended during the year.		Cash remitted to the Treasury		Balance in hand at close of this year.		Amount of Outstandings Bills due by the Jail.		Value at close of previous year.		Value at close of this year.		Value at close of previous year.		Value at close of this year.		Value at close of previous year.		Value at close of this year.		Average actual cash earnings per head of average number of Prisoners sentenced to labor.	
		Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	R	No A. P.
1	Mercara District Jail	...	...	1,931	10 0	1,931	10 0	559	10 2	1,371	15 10	...	...	...	...	190	11 4	28 0 0		25 0 0		58 8 0		237	14 0	237	14 0	31	5 11
2	Local Lock-ups	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	1,931	10 0	1,931	10 0	559	10 2	1,371	15 10	...	...	...	...	190	11 4	28 0 0		25 0 0		58 8 0		237	14 0	237	14 0	31	5 11

H. D.—(A.) *General Statement of Crime shewing the Result of Police Operations in the* *for the*

PART I.—

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Cases.					
			Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer excluding cases transferred to other Districts.	Reported in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated.			
					By Police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 68 Criminal Procedure Code in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to enquire.	Number of cases in columns VI to VIII in which conviction was obtained.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Class I.—Offences against State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice.							
1a	Substantive abatements under Sections 115, 117 to 119, Indian Penal Code							
1	121 to 136, 138 ..	Offences relating to Army and Navy	..			.	. .	...
2	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467, and 471 .	Offences relating to coin, stamps and Government notes	..					..
3	212, 216	Harbouring an offender	...		.	.	.	.
4	224 to 226 . . .	Other offences against public justice	1	1	2	...	...	2
5	143 to 155, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly			.	.	.	
6	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier				.	.	..
		Total	1	1	2	..	.	2
	Class II—Serious offences against the person							
8	302, 303, 396	Murder by thugs	.	...		.	. .	...
9		Do dacoits	.		.	...	. .	...
10		Do robbers .	.	1	1	. .	.	...
11		Do poison .. .	...			.	..	...
12		Other murders .. .	2	1	2	. .	...	1
13	307 . . .	Attempts at murder	..	...	. .		.	...
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	5	..	6	...	...	1
15	376 . ..	Rape	1	.	1	.	...	...
16	377	Unnatural offences	.		...	..	...	...
17	317, 318 . .	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ..	2	.	1	.	...	1
18	305, 306, 309 ..	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide . .	1	.	1	...	...	1
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession	..			...	..	...
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	3	...	3	..	...	
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ..	.	.	. .		...	...
22	327, 330, 332 .	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	.	.	..	...	...	...
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon .. .	8		7	..	..	3
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction . .	3	.	1	1	...	1
25	340 to 348 .. .	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion	. .	.	. .	. .	...	...
26	372, 373 ...	Selling, letting or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution . .	.	.		.	...	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves .	...		.	...	.	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357 .	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine .	4	...	3	. .	..	1
29	338	Rash act causing grievous hurt .	.	..	.	...	...	...
		Total .	29	2	26	1	...	9

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Cases.					
			Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer excluding cases transferred to other Districts.	Reported in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated.			
					By Police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint or under Section 68 of Criminal Procedure Code in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to enquire.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Class III.—Serious offences against person & property or against property only.						
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	2	1	2	..	..	1
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ...	...	...	...	...	..	...
32	394, 397, 398 ..	Robbery with hurt { by poisonous or stupefying drugs / by other means	1	.	1	.	.	1
33	392, 393	Robbery .. { in dwelling house / on the high way between sunset and sunrise / other robberies	.	..	.	.	.	...
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	3	.	1	.	.	1
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	3	.	2	.	.	.
36	449 to 452 ..	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	10	.	4	.	...	2
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	..	..		..	.	..
		Total	19	1	10	.		5
		Class IV—Minor offences against the person						
38	334 . .	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	.	.		..		.
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	2	.			.	.
40	336, 377 .	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life	.	..				
41	374	Compulsory labor					.	.
		Total	2					
		Class V - Minor offences against property						
42	453, 456	Lurking house trespass or house breaking	1	.	1	.		1
43	379 to 382	Theft { Of cattle / Ordinary	1 / 118	. / .	/ 37	/ 6		1 / 29
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	3	.	1	1	.	1
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	1	.	1			1
46	447, 448	Criminal house-trespass	22	.	8			3
47	461, 462	Breaking close receptacle		.	.		.	..
		Total	146	..	48	8		36
		Class VI—Other offences not specified above						
48	311, 400, 401 ..	Belonging to gangs of thieves, decoits, robbers and thieves	..	.	..		..	..
49	Chapter XIX, C P C	Vagrancy and bad character	1	..	1	.	...	1
50	295 to 297	Offence against religion	.	..		.		..
51	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act	..	...		.	.	.
52		Excise Laws	..	..		.	.	.
53		Railway Laws	..	..		...	.	...
54		Salt and Custom Laws	...	.	.	.	..	...
55		Stage Carriage Act	..	..		.	..	.
56		Stamp Act	...	...			.	.
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 284, 285, to 287, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws	Public and local nuisances	2		2	.		2
58		Other special and local laws cognizable by Police	.	..		..	..	..
		Total ..	3	.	3		.	3
		Grand Total .	200	4	89	9	.	55

Persons.																Property.			
Number arrested.								Acquitted or discharged after trial.				Number pending at end of year.							
			Within the year.									Before being put on trial.							
Pending at end of last year.	Received by Transfer.	Total.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see columns 7 & 8)	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	By Magistrate	By Sessions or High Courts.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.)	Otherwise disposed of, e. g., died, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
10	10a	10b	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
5	..	5	10				15	.	2	3				10		2	1	4,009	230
...	..			.	.			.							..		.	.	..
..	.	...	1				1			1		..		.		1	1	11	11
.	.			..	.	.					.				...		..		...
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..	..		..	.	.						.				..	..	.		...
..	...	..	2			1	1			1	.		.			2	1	903	489
..		.	5			1	4	4								.	..		..
...	1	1	11	..	1	8	3			3	..	.			..	5	2	2,105	102
			...			.							.				.	..	...
.			.			.		.							...	.		..	.
5	1	6	29		1	10	24	4	2	8				10		10	5	7,028	832
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..	...	.	1	.		.	1		.	1				.	..				...
.	..	.		1		.	1			1	.			.	.	1	1	12	12
..	..		54	14	2	18	48	8		34		.		6		74	26	7,690	479
.		.	1	1		1	1			1	.	.	.	..	.				
	1	1	1			1	1			1		..		...	...	...	...	...	.
	...	..	11			6	5	1		4				..	.			...	...
.	..		.										.	.		..	.	.	...
	1	1	68	16	2	26	57	9		12				6	.	75	27	7,702	491
.	...																.	.	...
...	..	..	1		.		1			1	.			.	.	.		.	..
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..	..	...	3	.	.		3			3	..		.	..	...	.		..	...
..	.	...	...		.	.	.		.		.		.		...	..		.	...
...	..	...	4	..	.		4			4	.	.	.	..	.	.	.	...	...
8	2	10	150	18	11	64	103	15	4	67	.	..	.	17	..	85	32	14,730	1,323

II. D.—(A.) (*Continued*)

PART II.—NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME

Serial Number.	Law	Description of Crime.	Number of cases in which Police were employed.	Number of persons arrested or summoned	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted including persons ordered to find security.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Class I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c., &c						
1a	Substantive abatements under Sections 165, 117 to 119, Indian Penal Code							
1	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State				..		
2	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship			.	.		
3	172 to 190 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 288	Offences against public justice	19	24	4	21		
4	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Do by public servants	2	4		4		
5	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims	2	4	1	3		
6	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	1	1	1			
7	264 to 267	Offences relating to weighing and measuring	2	3	..	3		
8	482 to 489	Making or using false trade marks						
9	149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	2	13	2	11		
		Total	28	49	8	42		
		Class II.—Serious offences against the person.						
10	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage						
11	370	Buying or disposing of slaves			.	.		
		Total			..			
		Class III.—Serious offences against property.						
12	384 to 389	Extortion						
		Total			..	.		
		Class IV.—Minor offences against the person.						
13	323	Hurt	13	41	13	31		
14	345	Wrongful confinement						
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	205	383	187	201		
		Total	218	424	200	232		
		Class V.—Minor offences against property.						
16	417 to 420	Cheating	1	1	.	1		
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	10	13	7	7	58	58
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.						
19	426 to 429, 431	Mischief (simple)	18	28	12	16		
		Total	29	42	19	24	58	58
		Class VI.—Other offences not specified above						
20	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	6	9	7	1		
21	295	Offences against religion						
22	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	..	.	.			
23	500 to 502	Defamation	1	1	1			
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	122	169	34	135		
25	271 to 276, 278; 284, 287, 288, 290	Public and local nuisances						
26	..	Offences under Chapters XVIII, XX, XXI, and XXII, C P C						
27		Special laws not cognizable by Police	87	160	39	123		
		Total	216	369	81	259		
		Grand Total	491	854	308	557	58	58

II. D.—(B.) *Comparative Statement of Cognizable Crime with Result*

Serial Number.	Law	Description of Crime	Total Number of cases investigated during the year, columns 6, 7 and 8 of Statement A.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number and			
							Number of persons arrested.		Number of persons received by transfer.	
			1871	1872	1871	1872	1871	1872	1871	1872
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	9a	
	Class I.—Offences against public tranquillity, safety and Justice									
a1	Substantive abetments under Sections 115, 117 to 119, Indian Penal Code									
1	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	.		.		.	..	...	...
2	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 and 471	Offences relating to coin, stamps and Government notices	1	.	100	.	1	..	.	.
3	212, 216 ...	Harbouring an offender	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	. .
4	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	1	2	.	100	1	2	.	
5	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	1	.			10	.	...	..
6	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier			. .		.		...	...
		Total	3	2	33·33	100	12	2		
	Class II.—Serious offences against the person									
8	302, 303, 396	Murder by thugs	.		.	.	.	.	.	...
9		,, decoits	.			...			...	.
10		,, robbers	1	1			5	1	..	. .
11		,, poison	.				.	..		.
12		Other murders	3	2	.	50	5	5		...
13	307 ..	Attempt at murder	1	.			1		...	...
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	6	6	3·33	16 66	6	8		..
15	376 ...	Rape	.	1	.			1	.	..
16	377 . .	Unnatural offences	.			...		...	.	..
17	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	2	1	..	100	2	1		..
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide		1	. .	100	.	1	..	...
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession	.	.	...	.	. .	. .	. .	. .
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	3	3	100	..	10	10	...	...
21	328 ..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt		.			. .	. .	. .	.
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	.	.			.		. .	...
23	324 ...	Hurt by dangerous weapon	9	7	33·33	42·85	13	18	. .	..
24	363 to 369 . .	Kidnapping or abduction ...	.	2	...	50	...	3	..	...
25	346 to 348 ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion	...	.		.	...	. .	...	...
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	. .	...		.	. .	..	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357 . .	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	. .	3	.	33·33	...	4	...	...
29	338	Rash act causing grievous hurt ...	. .	..	. .	...	..	. .	...	...
		Total	25	27	32	33·33	42	52	..	...

of Police Operations in the Province of Coorg, during the year 1872.

Total.		Percentage of Persons arrested and brought to trial.						Amount of property stolen.		Amount and Percentage of property recovered.			
		Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.				Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
1871	1872	1871	1872	1871	1872	1871	1872	1871	1872	1871	1872	1871	1872
9 *b*		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	..	...	...	. .		.	..	.	..		.	. .	...
1	...	1	..	100	..	100				. .		...	...
...	...	.	...	.	...	.		.	.	.	.	. .	..
1	2	.	2	..	100	.	100	.					...
10	.	10	...		.				.	..	...	...	. .
...	..	..	.	..			...			.	.	..	..
12	2	11	2	8·33	100	9 9	100			.	.	.	...
...	..	.	.	...	...				.		.	..	. .
.	...	.	.	.					.				...
5	1	2	1	..			.	.			.	. .	. .
...	...	...	.	..	.				.	.		.	. .
5	5	1	1		20		100	.	.			. .	.
1	...	..										.	.
6	8	2	2	33·33	12 50	100	50			.		..	. .
...	1	...		...	.		.					..	. .
..	...	...	...	...	.			.	.	.	..	..	. .
2	1	...	1	.	100		100			.	.	..	...
. .	1	...	1	...	100	.	100		..	.	.	...	..
.	...	.	..	...				.		..			...
10	10	7	. .	70	...	100		.	.	.		...	...
...	...	...	...	...				.		..	.		...
.	...	...	..	..	..					.	. .	..	...
13	18	5	7	30 7	22 22	80	57 14				.	.	.
...	3	...	2	. .	66 66		100	.	.	..	..	. .	...
...	...	...	..	.	.		.	.	.	.		. .	...
...	...	...	..	...	.					.	..	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	.	.		..	.	.	.	...	...
...	4	..	1	.	25		100	.	..	.	.	..	...
...	...	..	...	..	..			.	.	.	...	.	...
42	52	17	16	30 95	21·15	74·41	68 73	...		.	...	...	...

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Total Number of cases investigated during the year, columns 6, 7 and 8 of Statement A.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number and			
							Number of persons arrested.		Number of persons received by transfer.	
			1871	1872	1871	1872	1871	1872	1871	1872
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	9 a	
		Class III.—Serious offences against person and property or against property only.								
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity	3	2	33·33	50·	19	15	...	...
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	1	...	...	...	7	...	...	...
32	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt. { by poisonous or stupefying drugs ...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
		Robbery with hurt. { by other means ...	.	1	...	100	...	1	...	...
33	392, 393	Robbery. { in dwelling house ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Robbery. { on the highway between sunset and sunrise	..	.	...	..	.	...	...	...
		Robbery. { other robberies ...	.	1	...	100	...	2	...	...
34	270, 281, 282, 430, to 433, 435, to 440 ...	Serious mischief and cognate offences	2	2	...	...	2	5	...	...
35	454, 455, 457 to 460 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	12	4	75·	50·	23	11	8	1
36	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	...	.		..	..	..	...	...
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	..	.	..	.	...	..	...	...
		Total.....	18	10	55·55	50·	51	34	8	1
		Class IV.—Minor offences against person.								
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	.	..	..	.	.	...	...	...
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	2		100	.	3	...	...	...
40	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life	.				.	...	...	...
41	374	Compulsory labor	1		100		2	.	...	...
		Total .	3	..	57 14	..	5	...	...	...
		Class V.—Minor offences against property.								
42	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or housebreaking	..	1	..	100	0	1	...	...
43	379 to 382	Theft. { Of cattle		1	..	100	0	1	...	...
		Theft. { Ordinary	67	43	46·26	67 44	122	68	...	...
44	406, to 408	Criminal breach of trust ..	6	2	50	50	9	2	...	...
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property ...		1	..	100	0	1	...	1
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass ..	5	8	60	37·50	14	11	...	...
47	461, 462	Breaking close receptacle ..	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...
		Total.....	78	56	47·10	64·28	145	84	...	1

(Continued.)

Total.		Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of Persons arrested and brought to trial. Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.		Amount of property stolen.		Amount and Percentage of Property recovered. Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
1871	1872	1871	1872	1871	1872	1871	1872	1871	1872	1871	1872	1871	1872
9b		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
19	15	8	15	21·5	26 0	50	20·0	913	4,009	188	230	20·59	57·34
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..		. .	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	. .	. .	.	..	.	.	..	...	..
...	1	...	1		100	.	100	..	11	.	11	...	100
...	...	..	..		.		.	..	.		..	...	...
...	...	...	..	.	. .			..		. .	...	. .	...
...	2	...	1	...	50	.	100	.	903	.	489	...	54·15
2	5	...	4	...	...	..			. .	...	...	...	...
31	12	17	3	48·38	25·0	11·7	100	21·33	2,105	1,037	102	48·62	2 90
...	...	...	...	. .	..	..	.	.	.	.	.	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	.	.	..	. .	.		...	...	...
59	35	25	24	32·20	22·85	76 0	33·33	3046	7,028	1,225	832	40·21	11·83
...	...	...	..	.	.	...	.	..	.	.	.	..	...
3	...	3	..	100	...	100			.		.	...	...
...	...	..	..				.	.	.	.	.		...
2	...	2	. .	50·0	..	50	...	.	...	.	.	...	...
5	...	5	. .	80 0	.	80·0	...	...	. .	...	. .	...	...
..	1	. .	1	...	100		100		.	..	...	...	...
...	1	. .	1	.	100	.	100	.	12		12	...	100
122	68	64	48	33·60	50·	64 62	78·33	7,902	7,690	2,553	479	32·43	6·23
9	2	3	1	33·33	50·	100	100	48	.	24	...	50	...
...	2	...	1	...	50·	.	100	...	.	.	. .	...	...
14	11	12	5	71·42	36·36	83·33	80	...	..	. .	. .	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	. .	.	. .	...	...
145	85	79	57	37·64	49·41	67·75	73·68	7,950	7,702	2,577	491	32·41	6·37

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime	Total Number of cases investigated during the year, columns 6, 7 and 8 of Statement A.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number and			
							Number of persons arrested.		Number of persons received by transfer.	
			1871	1872	1871	1872	1871	1872	1871	1872
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	9 *a*	
	Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.									
48	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves ...	.				...	...	...	...
49	Chapter XIX, C. P. C...	Vagrancy and bad character ..					..	..	...	...
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion ..	..	1	.	100		1	...	...
51	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province.	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act			.	...	..	..	...	...
52		„ Excise Laws					...	...	...	...
53		„ Railway Laws ...			.		...	...	...	...
54		„ Salt and Custom Laws ..		.	.	.	.	...	...	...
55		„ Stage Carriage Act ...		.	...	.	...	...	...	...
56		„ Stamp Act		.		.	..	...	...	...
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294 Section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or Local laws ...	Public and local nuisances ..	1	2	100	100	1	3	..	...
58	Do do ...	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police . .				.	...	...	...	...
		Total.	1	3	100	100	1	4	...	...
		Grand Total	128	98	46·87	56·12	256	176	8	2

(*Continued.*)

Percentage of Persons arrested and brought to trial.								Amount of property stolen.		Amount and Percentage of Property recovered.			
Total.		Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.				Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
1871	1872	1871	1872	1871	1872	1871	1872	1871	1872	1871	1872	1871	1872
9 *b*		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	. .	...	..	...	. .	.	. .	..	...	...
...	1	...	1	...	100	...	100	...	. .	.	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	.	. .	...	. .	.	..	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	.	. .	...	.	.	. .	...	...	. .	...
...	...	...	...	..	..	.	.	. .	. .	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	. .				.	.	...	..
..	...	...	...	...	.	.	...	..	...	.	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	. .	...	. .	...
1	3	1	3	100	100	100	100	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
1	4	1	4	100	100	100	100	...	.	. .	...	...	...
264	178	138	103	34·84	37·64	66·66	65·40	10,996	14,730	3,802	1,323	36·39	8·98

III. STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A. FINANCE.

III. A.—1. *Account of the Gross and Net Revenue of Coorg for the year* 1872—73.

Sources of Revenue.	Gross Receipts.			Refunds and Disbursements.			Charges against Income.									Net Receipts.			Deficit.		
							Charges of Collection including Cost of Salt and Opium and Cost of maintaining Reproductive Works.			Allowances and Assignments payable under Treaty and other Engagements.			Allowances to District and Village Officers and Inamdars and Charitable Grants.			Total.					
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P
Land Revenue ...	2,41,845	5	9	1,246	2	5	77,856	0	7	9,169	11	0	13,883	15	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forest ..	84,424	9	5	163	0	0	27,829	11	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Excise on spirits and drugs ..	1,22,897	2	6	...	.	...	2,997	9	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total . .	4,49,167	1	8	1,409	2	5	1,08,683	5	1	9,169	11	0	13,883	15	2	1,33,146	1	8	3,16,021	0	0	...	...	...
Assessed Taxes—Income Tax .	3,410	14	8	3	2	8	...	.	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3,410	14	8	3	2	8	. .	..	..	.	...	...	...	.	...	3	2	8	3,407	12	0	...	...	...
Stamps ... {General ... / Court Fees' Stamps ..	16,284	7	5	193	2	0	258	12	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	451	14	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	21,137	1	0	...	...	..	354	13		...	...	...	...	...	...	354	13	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law and Justice. {Refunds ... / Real Fines ... / Miscellaneous ...	3,809	9	11	307	0	0	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	307	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1,815	13	2	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2,691	4	11	...	.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous																								
Total.....	45,738	4	5	500	2	0	613	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	1,113	11	2	44,624	9	3	...	...	...
Total Imperial	4,98,316	4	9	1,912	7	1	1,09,296	14	3	9,169	11	0	13,883	15	2	1,34,262	15	6	3,64,053	5	3	...	...	...

Provincial.																								
Local Rates and Taxes	12,901	13	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jails	1,577	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Registration	1,408	4	0	...	...	...	880	3	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	880	3	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education	3,034	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Printing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cemetery Funds	78	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal Funds	6,283	1	6	...	...	...	224	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	224	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Funds	12,676	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Provincial	37,958	11	0	...	...	...	1,104	3	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,104	3	0	36,854	8	0	...	...	...
Anche Collections	1,305	5	5	...	...	...	5,559	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,559	2	5	...	...	...	4,253	13	0
Total	1,305	5	5	...	...	...	5,559	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,559	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Postage and Service Labels	6,238	4	6	...	...	...	352	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	352	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Works ... Refunds	421	14	11	...	...	...																		
Public Works ... Sales	327	15	5	...	...	...	725	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	725	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Works ... Real	1,048	7	0	...	...	...																		
Military Refund	704	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Telegraph Labels	2,618	10	0	...	...	...	10,995	9	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,995	9	6	...	...	...	8,285	8	6
Electric Telegraph	91	7	0	...	...	...																		
Total	11,450	14	5	...	...	...	12,073	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,073	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	12,756	3	10	...	...	...	17,632	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,632	2	5	7,663	6	11	12,539	5	6
Gross Receipts	5,49,031	3	7	1,912	7	1	1,28,033	3	0	9,169	11	0	13,883	15	2	1,52,999	4	11	...	...	...	12,539	5	6
													Deficit	...	...	12,539	5	6						
													Net.	...	...	1,40,459	15	5	4,08,571	4	2			

* Rupees 1,006 5 0 granted annually for the worship of deities.
" 4,969 1 3 " " for Headmen of villages for collecting revenue.

Total Rupees 5,975 6 3 not being included in the gross receipts are not shewn here.

III. D.—3. *Rates of Rent and Produce.*

District.	Average Rent per Acre, for land suited for—											Average Produce of land per Acre in lbs.												
	Rice.	Wheat.	Inferior grains.	Indigo.	Coffee.	Cotton.	Opium.	Oil Seeds.	Fibres.	Sugar.	Tobacco.	Rice.	Wheat.	Inferior food grain.	Indigo.	Cotton.	Opium.	Oil Seeds.	Fibres.	Sugar.	Tobacco.	Tea.	Coffee.	&c.,
Coorg.																								
Maximum	3 5 4		1 14 0	...	2 0 0	...	...	..	...	...	..	820	...	820	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	246	...
Minimum	1 10 8	..	0 7 6	..	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

V. STATISTICS OF LIFE.

A. BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.

Return shewing Births, Deaths, and Marriages among the Population of any places or in any classes in respect of which particulars may have been ascertained during the year, and the average age at which death occurred.

Places or Class.	Population of place or Number of Class.	Number of Marriages during the year.	Number of Births during the year.	Number of Deaths during the year.	Average Age at time of death.
Fraserpet	*607	3	15	25	23
Sanivarsante	*507	5	7	10	22
Kollapet	*827	7	12	36	23
Somavarpet	*1,101	5	18	25	30
Virajendrapet	*2,949	9	16	64	31
Mahadevpet	8,146	22	198	222	23
Total... ..	14,137	51	266	382	

*The population of these towns has been entered according to the Revenue Returns, the Census Returns have not been received.

V. B. DISPENSARIES.

Return shewing the Diseases treated and the Deaths from each Class of Diseases in the Civil Dispensaries and Hospital in the Province of Coorg for the year 1872.

Number of Cases of each Disease treated.

Place and Class of Hospital or of Patients.	Cholera.	Small Pox.	Fever, intermittent.	" Remittent.	" Continued.	" Typhoid.	" Typhus.	Apoplexy.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Disease.	Respiratory Disease.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scurvy.	Rheumatism.	Venereal Diseases.	Eye Diseases.	Abscess and Ulcers.	Wounds and Accidents.	All other Diseases.	Total.
Civil Dispensary, Mercara.																							
European Patients			103	1					10	17	2		30				11	13	2	13	14	151	367
Native Patients ...			1,190	54	27		3	1	109	106	5	111	291	4	15	5	176	186	47	324	195	1,933	4,782
In-Door ..			31	10				1	6	16	2	14	8	2	10	1	7	29	2	19	24	45	227
Out-Door ...			1,262	45	27		3		113	107	5	97	313	2	5	4	180	170	47	318	185	2,039	4,922
Civil Dispensary, Virajendrapet.																							
European Patients			20						2	2		1	9							8	4	28	74
Native Patients ...			704						72	46		49	83		11		82	53	19	207	69	833	2,228
In-Door ..																							
Out-Door ...			724						74	48		50	92		11		82	53	19	215	73	861	2,302
Total European Patients			123	1					12	19	2	1	39				11	13	2	21	18	179	441
Total Native Patients			1,894	54	27		3	1	181	152	5	160	374	4	26	5	258	239	66	531	264	2,766	7,010
Total of Both ...			2,017	55	27		3	1	193	171	7	161	413	4	26	5	269	252	68	552	282	2,945	7,451
In-Door ...			31	10				1	6	16	2	14	8	2	10	1	7	29	2	19	24	45	227
Out-Door ...			1,986	45	27		3		187	155	5	147	405	2	16	4	262	223	66	533	258	2,900	7,224

Deaths from each Disease.

Place and Class of Hospital or of Patients.	Cholera.	Small Pox.	Fever, intermittent.	" Remittent.	" Continued.	" Typhoid.	" Typhus.	Apoplexy.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Disease.	Respiratory Disease.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scurvy.	Rheumatism.	Venereal Diseases.	Eye Diseases.	Abscess and Ulcers.	Wounds and Accidents.	All other Diseases.	Total.
Civil Dispensary, Mercara.																							
European Patients																						1	1
Native Patients ...			1	6			2		3	8		1	6		4					1	1	11	44
In-Door ..				4					1	8			5		3					1	1	2	25
Out-Door ...			1	2			2		2			1	1		1							10	20
Civil Dispensary, Virajendrapet.																							
European Patients																							
Native Patients ...																						1	1
In-Door ..																							
Out-Door ...																						1	1
Total European Patients																						1	1
Total Native Patients			1	6			2		3	8		1	6		4					1	1	12	45
Total of Both ...			1	6			2		3	8		1	6		4					1	1	13	46
In-Door ...				4					1	8			5		3					1	1	2	25
Out-Door ...			1	2			2		2			1	1		1							11	21

V. C. VACCINATION.

Return of Vaccine Operations in the Province of Coorg during the year 1872.

	Number of Operators.	Number of Persons vaccinated.			Cost of Operations during the year			Total Number of Successful Operations recorded to date.	Remarks.
		Successful	Unsuccessful	Total					
By Vaccinators	2	1,088	263	1,351	360	0	0	1,088	
By Medical Subordinates	2	143	94	237	0	0	0	143	
Total....	4	1,231	357	1,588	360	0	0	1,231	

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